



# REPORT

ON THE

## POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

### 1906-07

By

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### PART I.

### REVIEW BY THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

At the commencement of my report for 1905-06, I mentioned the difficulties and delays which had been caused in that and in the previous year from awaiting the receipt of the Administration Reports from all the different Agencies before preparing the general report for Central India. To avoid a recurrence of this delay I am now submitting a summarised review, based upon such reports as have been received to date and, where these reports have not been received, upon reviews furnished by the several Political Agents.

#### GENERAL AGRICULTURAL HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

2. At the opening of the year 1906-07 the northern portion of Gwalior and a large part of the Bundelkhand Agency were in the grip of famine.

A separate detailed report upon the famine has recently been furnished and it is unnecessary to do more here than briefly summarise the facts. The affected area extended to about 10,000 square miles, with a population of about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  millions. The number of working units relieved was nearly  $17\frac{1}{2}$  millions, while the number of units to whom gratuitous relief was given exceeded  $4\frac{1}{2}$  millions, the total under both heads being slightly in excess of 22 millions. The cost of direct relief was a little under 24 lakhs. The campaign was on the whole most successfully conducted and was especially noticeable for the fact that, so far as is known, there were absolutely no deaths from actual starvation. The Maharaja Scindia, who displayed his usual energy and liberality in dealing with the situation, remitted 32 lakhs of land revenue and advanced 11 lakhs in *takavi* to the cultivators of the affected area. In Bundelkhand remissions were granted to the extent of over 18 lakhs,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs were suspended, and the *takavi* grants amounted to 5 lakhs. The situation over the whole affected area was relieved by excellent rains in July. In north Gwalior the *kharif* crop of 1906 averaged from 14 to 16 annas, and the subsequent *rabi* averaged from 10 to 14 annas. Both crops were exceptionally fine in Bundelkhand.



## PUBLIC HEALTH.

8. Almost every part of Central India was visited by plague during the year and there was a severe outbreak in Indore City and the Residency Bazar. The total deaths from plague in 1906 exceeded 12,000, or about 1·39 of the population, as against under 3,000 deaths in 1905. In the year under review, ending on the 31st March 1907, the total deaths from plague were 18,761 and the grand totals for Central India up to that date amount to 87,031 seizures and 81,357 deaths.

9. Except for the visitations of plague, the general health was on the whole fairly good, though there were several sporadic outbreaks of cholera, while in the autumn of 1906 fever of a virulent type was, as is so often the case, widespread in the area which had suffered from famine.

10. Last year I mentioned that in 1905 there were 147 hospitals and dispensaries in Native States in Central India, which gave employment to 180 medical practitioners. In his report for 1906 the Administrative Medical Officer shows 191 hospitals and dispensaries, of which the Native States maintained 162, employing 237 medical practitioners. The increase in the number of institutions is due to the opening of 9 new dispensaries by the Indore Darbar and to the inclusion, for the first time, of 5 other dispensaries in Malwa and of the Victoria Zenana Hospital at Jaora. The increase in the number of practitioners is accounted for by several new appointments and by the inclusion of 44 Hospital Assistants in the employ of Darbars, who had not been previously registered. The number of new cases treated during the year exceeded 1,390,000. The medical expenditure of the entire Agency is returned as nearly 4½ lakhs of rupees.

11. The Maharaja Scindia is devoting much attention to the improvement of the sanitation and water-supply of his capital, in accordance with designs which have been furnished by Mr. C. E. Goument, the Sanitary Engineer of the Punjab.

Colonel Leslie, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, visited Indore at the beginning of December 1906 and, as a result of consultation with him, Mr. Lane-Brown, Sanitary Engineer, was, with the permission of the United Provinces Government, invited to prepare sanitation schemes for the Residency Bazar and the Indore City. These schemes are now practically complete.

12. Much attention has been recently devoted to vaccination, especially in the outlying districts of Gwalior and in Baghelkhand and Bhopawar.

The Medical School in the Indore Residency continues to do admirable work. A proposal has been submitted to the Government of India for the appointment of a second officer of the Indian Medical Service to Indore as Assistant to the Residency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer.

Full details as to the medical history of the year will be found in the annual report of the Administrative Medical Officer for 1906.

## CRIME.

13. In view of the presence of famine in a large portion of the Agency, it is very satisfactory to note that there was scarcely any appreciable increase in crime. The total number of cases of dakaiti in 1906 was returned as 90 against 98 in 1905, and the value of plundered property at Rs68,000 against Rs60,000. There was an appreciable decrease in offences committed by criminal tribes. The attached report [Part III (2)] by Mr. Waterfield gives full details under this head and recounts the history of a serious outbreak of dakaiti in Bundelkhand, in connection with which it became necessary to employ troops. Good work was done during the year by the Finger Print Bureau.

14. The re-organisation of the Central India Agency Police is still under discussion with the Government of India. Mr. Waterfield explains [Part III (1)] the difficulty of keeping the force up to the full strength, pending the





already well known in Central India from having held charge very successfully of the post of tutor to the young Maharaja Holkar in 1904-05. He came to Indore from Rajkot, where he had been Vice-Principal of the Kathiawar Chiefs' College. Mr. F. D. H. Joy, B.A., formerly tutor and guardian to His Highness the Raja of Dhar, joined the College as an Assistant in October 1906, and Mr. V. A. S. Stow, B.A., joined in the same capacity in February 1907. The work of the College was naturally somewhat handicapped by the changes of staff which occurred during the year, and also through the necessity for closing it, on account of plague in the Residency Bazar, for nearly three months, from August 1906. Nevertheless, the general progress was distinctly satisfactory, and Mr. H. W. Orange, C.I.E., Director-General of Education in India, and his *locum tenens*, Mr. Giles, who visited Indore in November 1906 and March 1907 respectively, were both well satisfied with what they saw. The interest of the Chiefs and notables of Central India in the institution has been fully maintained. The donations and subscriptions have been paid with gratifying promptitude; the meetings of the Managing Committee have been well attended, and at the general meeting of the College Council in March 1906 there were present 15 Ruling Chiefs, with representatives of 25 other States and Guaranteed Thakurates and a large concourse of Sardars, etc. At this meeting a draft of the Constitution of the College was passed and the financial position was fully discussed.

The final plans and estimates of the College have been recently settled in communication with the Architect, Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, K.C.I.E., and are now under submission to the Government of India, accompanied by a full report on the financial situation.

The College has been attended during the past year by the full number of boys (54) for whom it was possible to find accommodation: a large number of candidates are on the register, and the attendance will rise rapidly as soon as the new buildings are ready for occupation. Good progress upon these new buildings is being made under the able and energetic supervision of Colonel Baker and Mr. G. L. Thomson. Twenty-seven boys from Central India were studying at the Mayo College during the year.

Mr. H. Olivier, a well qualified artist, was engaged during the cold weather of 1906-07 to paint portraits of the principal Chiefs, which they had kindly offered to present in order that they may be placed in the Main Hall of the new College. Mr. Olivier was able to paint the portraits of 23 Chiefs during his stay in India. The collection will be a valuable and interesting one. It is to be supplemented by a portrait of Her Highness the Begam which will be painted by a lady artist in the coming cold weather, and by one of the late General Sir Henry Daly, G.C.B., which has been executed in England by Mr. Cowley Vivian at the order of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia by whom it is being presented to the College.

#### EDUCATION IN VARIOUS STATES.

22. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, besides taking a leading share in the business both of the Daly College and of the Mayo College, has continued to bestow much attention upon education in his own State. The expenditure under this head in Gwalior in the year ending June 1906, exceeded  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs. Substantial and important improvements are being made in the Sardars' School under Mr. H. M. Bull, M.A. Female education is being developed and the Technical Institute is making excellent progress.

Gwalior.

In Indore also education is receiving a full measure of attention and the Resident's review shows that sound and satisfactory progress is being made.

Indore.

The Political Agent in Baghelkhand notes that Rewa is somewhat backward in this matter; but, knowing as I do the interest which His Highness the Maharaja takes in the subject, I am confident that any shortcomings will in due course be rectified. In the little Nagod State the educational arrangements are good.

Baghelkhand.



and distinguished uncle, Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I., as Minister, he is conducting the administration in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

25. Their Highnesses the Maharaja Scindia, the Begam of Bhopal and the Maharaja of Datia were present by invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General at the concentration at Agra in January 1907 in honour of the visit of the Amir of Afghanistan. The Amir subsequently paid a visit to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia at Gwalior.

26. A noteworthy event was the completion during the year of the new water-works at Ujjain, which provide the city with pure drinking water. This measure, which owes its origin to the thoughtful enterprise of the Maharaja Scindia, cannot fail to have valuable results, especially in connection with the health of the large numbers of pilgrims who periodically visit the holy places at Ujjain.

27. At the close of the year the two Dewas States, with the Bagli and certain other Thakurates, were transferred from the direct charge of the Agent to the Governor-General, which had been exercised through the First Assistant, to the Malwa Agency. There is every reason to hope that these States and Thakurates will speedily benefit from the increased personal attention which they will now receive.

28. In April 1906 His Highness Maharaja Sir Partap Singh Bahadur, of Orchha, G.C.I.E., was formally invested by His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of India, which had been bestowed upon him on the 1st January 1906.

During the year 1906-07 the Kaisar-i-Hind medal of the first class was bestowed upon His Highness Maharaja Bir Singh Deo of Samthar, in recognition of his personal exertions during the famine in his State. The same medal of the second class was bestowed upon Miss Agnes Turnbull, M.D., of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, in recognition of her valuable work and self-devotion during the plague epidemics at Indore. I much regret to record that Miss Turnbull died in January 1907. The same medal was bestowed upon Doctor Gopal Rao Ram Chandra Tambe, Surgeon of the Indore State, and had been richly earned.

The title of Rao Bahadur was bestowed upon Dewan Arjun Singh, Jagirdar of Tori Fatehpur, in recognition of his successful famine administration. Mr. Shapurji Sorabji, late of the Public Works Department and now employed by the Indore Darbar, received the title of Khan Sahib. The title of Rao Sahib was granted to Doctor P. R. Bhandarkar, Assistant Surgeon of the Residency Charitable Hospital, and that of Rai Sahib to Munshi Jagat Narain, Kamdar of the Baoni State in Bundelkhand.

#### INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES.

29. (a) *Gwalior*.—In my last year's report I mentioned that His Highness the Maharaja had secured the services of Mr. Sidney Preston, C.I.E., for the charge of the Irrigation Department. Mr. Preston joined the appointment in December 1906 and has already rendered valuable services to the Darbar, especially in preparing a preliminary programme of irrigation projects which are deserving of detailed examination.

The Darbar's official year is the Fasli year, ending about the beginning of October. Their Administration Report can hardly be published much before the end of current calendar year at earliest and without it no detailed commentary is possible. The Resident's review indicates, however, that the year has been one of substantial progress. The special points which received attention were (i) measures for the simplification and reduction of correspondence with neighbouring authorities in British areas, (ii) the further improvement and strengthening of the Secretariat, (iii) the establishment of a High Court of



hoped that under careful management the financial condition of the State will now rapidly improve.

There is nothing specially noteworthy in the history of the remainder of the Agency during the year under review.

35. (e) *Bhopawar Agency*.—Under the supervision of the Political Agent, His Highness the Raja of Dhar continued to receive practical training in the administration of the State and was associated with the work of the principal departments. The year was one of general and steady recovery throughout the Agency. Preparations are being made for survey and settlement in Dhar and Barwani. The minor Estates continue to develop under careful administration. Considerable attention was paid to the demands of the British pargana of Manpur.

36. (f) *Bundelkhand Agency*.—The famine in Bundelkhand and the agricultural history of the year have already been noticed. The rapid recovery of the Agency is a highly satisfactory feature. Partly as a consequence of the famine, much attention was paid to public works and particularly to the repair and construction of tanks and the development of roads. Mr. Marsh's schemes of protective irrigation include three large projects which, if successfully completed, should undoubtedly be of great benefit to this Agency.

His Highness the Nawab of Baoni was granted full powers in August 1906.

Survey and settlement work continued in several States under the direction of Mr. Goudge, I.C.S. The settlement of Bijawar was completed and announced; that in Panna is nearly complete. The general progress in the latter State is highly satisfactory.

37. (g) *Malwa Agency*.—The investiture of His Highness the Nawab of Jaora with ruling powers was the principal event of personal interest during the year.

I have already mentioned that the Dewas States, with the Bagli and certain other Thakurates, were transferred to this Agency in March 1907. Preparations for survey and settlement are now being made in the Dewas States and the Bagli Thakurate. Good progress is being made with the liquidation of the debts which these and other States in the Agency incurred during the famines of past year.

His Highness the Raja of Ratlam is taking a larger personal share in the administration of the State with results which cannot fail to be satisfactory both to himself and to his subjects.

The administration of the Sitamau and Sailana States and of the Piploda Thakurate is creditable to the Chiefs and the Thakur.

The Agency suffered considerably from plague during the year, but nowhere were the outbreaks of an excessively virulent type.

#### CONCLUSION.

38. The usual departmental chapters are transmitted herewith. They call for no additional comment. Appendix No. III shows the *personnel* of the Agency during the year.

The statistical information for the Agency will be compiled and published in a supplement, so soon as all the reports of the leading States, embodying the necessary information, have been received.

H. DALY,  
*Agent to the Governor General  
in Central India.*

DATED INDORE;  
*The 12th September 1907.*



## PART II

### AGENCY REVIEWS BY POLITICAL OFFICERS.

(1) REVIEW BY MAJOR H. L. SHOWERS, C.I.E., RESIDENT AT GWALIOR, OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE GWALIOR RESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1906-07.

#### GENERAL.

The charge of the Residency was held by Mr. H. V. Cobb, I.C.S., till the 9th March 1907. Major H. L. Showers, C.I.E., took over from him on the afternoon of the same day on his proceeding to England on combined leave and held the appointment till the close of the year.

#### SEASON AND CROPS.

2. Owing to the failure of the 1905 monsoon and of the rains of the succeeding winter a state of famine prevailed in the whole of the northern portion of the Gwalior State from 1905 till the end of August 1906. Ample relief works were opened by the Darbar and gratuitous relief was also freely afforded. A feature of the famine was the absence of mortality, this being due not only to the relief given by the Darbar but to the more favourable conditions that prevailed in Malwa and the southern portions of the State whither larger numbers of people migrated with their cattle.

To indicate the extent to which the Darbar came to the assistance of the people it may be mentioned that a sum of Rs10,91,100 was advanced to cultivators for purchase of seed grain and bullocks, while land revenue amounting to Rs2,07,109 was remitted.

In the Petty States under the Residency the famine was hardly felt except in Parone, where some relief was found necessary, and was afforded by giving employment on certain irrigation works, such as the Deo Dah bund, which were already in course of construction. The 1906 monsoon opened unfavourably and up to July the rainfall was not sufficient for agricultural requirements. The first fall of rain in the Residency occurred on the 21st June. From July to October the rainfall was satisfactory. Practically the whole of the affected area received rain and ample employment being available for the people and the early *khari* crops having been gathered the relief measures, which had been begun in December 1905, were finally discontinued by the 15th September 1906. A statement showing the rainfall in the Gwalior Residency, Gwalior State, and the minor Estates under the Residency is enclosed—*vide* Appendix A.

The *Khari* crops were damaged in parts of the Gwalior State by locusts and some damage was also done by hail to the *rabi*. However, the former crop was a fourteen to sixteen-anna crop and the *rabi* a ten to fourteen-anna crop, and, as the appended statement (Appendix B) of the prices of food grains for the fortnight ending the 31st March 1907 will indicate, the country was once more restored by these two good harvests to a condition of plenty and prosperity.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH.

3. Speaking generally, the public health was good throughout the Agency. As in the year before, some plague appeared in the Malwa prant of the Gwalior State towards the end of August 1906. The disease was of a virulent type in the districts of Ujjain and Mandsaur, while in pargana Nimach it





system of communication between the Gwalior Police and the Police of the United Provinces districts.

This system has been simplified by the abolition of certain forms hitherto used by the United Provinces Police and by definite arrangement as to what subjects shall be dealt with in direct communication between the two Police forces and what shall be referred, in the first instance, to the Resident. The arrangement has been submitted to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General for approval.

Arrangements were made during the year for the abolition of the Gwalior Residency Local Fund. All receipts from the Residency villages will now be credited to Imperial Revenues from which source also will all future charges of establishment, etc., be met. This arrangement took effect from the 1st April 1907.

A new assessment of the Residency villages has also been carried out and the papers on the subject have been submitted for the orders of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General.

#### CHIEFSHIPS.

7. *Gwalior*.—The arrangement by which the duties formerly entrusted to the Chief Secretary to the Darbār were divided by the formation of the three offices of the Political Secretary, the Home Secretary, and the Judicial Secretary, appears to be working satisfactorily. A High Court of Judicature has lately been established and other changes in the departments of the State are also in progress.

His Highness, accompanied by his personal staff, the principal Sardars and the Resident, proceeded to Agra on the 7th January 1907 in connection with the visit of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan. His Highness took part in all the principal functions on this occasion, including the Investiture on the 12th January.

On the 18th January His Majesty the Amir visited Gwalior as the guest of the Maharaja and stayed till the 20th idem. His Majesty visited the Fort, saw some military sports, etc., and the visit, the details of which received the fullest personal attention from His Highness the Maharaja, was an entire success. The Honourable Major Daly, C.S.I., C.I.E., Agent to the Governor General in Central India, was also present in Gwalior on this occasion.

On the 7th March 1907 His Highness visited Calcutta informally and on the 16th he attended the General Meeting of the Daly College. He also took part in the proceedings of the General Council of the Mayo College, which met at Ajmer on the 20th March 1907. His Highness was selected President of the Council and he contributed a handsome donation of Rs. 5,000 in aid of the Endowment Fund.

#### TRADE AND COMMERCE.

8. Industries and trade receive much encouragement in Gwalior and steady progress is being made in their development.

In August 1906 the Scindia Paper Mills, which had been closed for some years, were re-opened and large quantities of paper are now being turned out. This is mostly utilized in the various offices of the State.

The establishment of a cotton ginning, weaving and spinning factory at Lashkar has been sanctioned by the Government of India and Messrs. James Scott and Company of London have entered into an agreement to start the factory with a capital of not less than Rs. 20,00,000.

Also there are improvements in progress at the large trading centres of Bhind and Morena. At the first named place additions are being made to the present cotton ginning and pressing mills and it is hoped soon to tap the whole of this cotton district and to prevent a portion of the produce being carried, as at present, to mills at Etawah. In evidence of the present briskness of trade at this place a new town, which is nearer the Railway and the cotton mills, is fast springing into existence. At Morena too much enterprise is being shown by the Darbar officials. The old cotton ginning mill is being improved and a new one is to be added. Besides cotton large quantities of grain are produced in the Morena district. Here, as elsewhere, the shortage of wagons on the



## POST OFFICE.

11. There are in all 26 Imperial post offices in the Gwalior State. In December 1903 the Gwalior Darbar represented that all these offices, with the exception of those at Gwalior Residency, Agar, Nimach, Goona and Bamora might be closed. The grounds advanced in support of the request were that, as the Darbar had post offices of their own in the neighbourhood of the Imperial Post Offices, the retention of the latter was unnecessary, and that the presence of the Imperial post offices caused a loss of postal revenue to the Darbar. The contention of the Director-General of the Post Offices of India on the subject is that under the convention the Darbar cannot claim the abolition of these post offices as a matter of right. He is, however, desirous of meeting the wishes of the Darbar as far as possible, and correspondence is in progress which seems likely to result in the retention of 16 Imperial post offices and the abolition of the remaining 10.

## EDUCATION.

12. A great deal is done in Gwalior for education and in the year ending 30th June 1906 the large sum of Rs. 24,468 was devoted by the State to this purpose. The Technical and Industrial Institute mentioned in the Darbar's Report for that year seems to be progressing most satisfactorily. A large number of pupils and workmen are employed in the Institute and a great variety of work—all of an excellent quality—is undertaken.

The following Residency wards are pupils at the Maharaja's Sardars' School in Lashkar under Mr. H. M. Bull, M.A. :—

1. Kunwar Madho Singh of Agra-Barkhera.
2. Raja Ranjit Singh of Bhadaura.
3. Bhagirath Singh, brother of 2.
4. Kunwar Hanvant Singh of Dharnaoda.
5. Kunwar Khalak Singh of Kaniadhana.
6. Dewan Jivan Singh of Sirsi.

The School will shortly be located in the Gwalior Fort (for the summer at all events), where extensive and costly repairs, alterations, and additions to the old barracks and officers' quarters have been carried out. The Maharaja's Military School is also to be located in the Fort and the whole project is an excellent one.

## DAKAITI.

13. The number of dakaitis that occurred in Gwalior territory during the year 1st April 1906 to 31st March 1907 was 28, while the number in the preceding year was also 28. Of these 28 were committed in that portion of the Gwalior State which is under the political charge of the Resident at Gwalior. The property plundered amounted to Rs. 13,243.

It is satisfactory to note that, though famine prevailed throughout the northern part of Gwalior during the year under report, the number of dakaitis was not greater than in the preceding year.

Five cases of dakaiti occurred in the portions of the Gwalior territory under the Malwa and Bhopawar Agencies and the property plundered amounted to Rs. 6,438-2.

Of the 28 cases in areas under the Residency the following 5 were of a serious nature, *viz.*, those at :—

1. Village Jaloti in the Sabalgarh district. In this case property amounting to Rs. 641 was carried off and one person was killed.
2. Jungle Dani Bardi in the Mandsaur district. In this case property worth Rs. 3,086 was looted, 12 persons were wounded and the number of persons concerned was 15.
3. Bijaypur in the Bhind district.
4. Bhanpur Tawargarh.
5. Kitholi in the Sheopur district, where the property plundered amounted to Rs. 3,716, 3,487 and 3,019 respectively.



The European residents of Gwalior subscribed R290 towards the proposed Indian Nursing Association.

#### PETTY STATES AND ESTATES.

**17. Agra-Barkhera.**—This Estate is still under the management of the Resident. It is now free from debt and in March last a sum of R10,000 was deposited in the Bank of Bengal at  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. per annum to the credit of the State.

**Bhadaura.**—The Kamdar, Munshi Avadh Behari Lal, has been removed and Munshi Tufail Ahmed, a clerk from the Residency Office, has been appointed in his place.

The Estate is still in debt to the extent of R1,725, but its position has greatly improved under the Residency control.

**Dharnauda.**—The Thakur being found incapable of satisfactorily administering his Estate, it was brought under the direct management of the Resident in September 1906. The administrative charge of the Estate has been entrusted to the Kamdar of the adjoining State of Garha, who, with the aid of an Assistant Kamdar, will conduct the Dharnauda administration in addition to his other duties. This arrangement is working favourably.

The Estate is in debt to the extent of R13,200. The most pressing claims will soon be discharged with the aid of a loan of R4,000, which His Highness the Maharaja Scindia has kindly agreed to grant the Estate.

**Khianda.**—There is nothing important to note regarding this small Estate. It is being satisfactorily administered by the Kamdar.

**Parone.**—The Raja Mahendra Singh and his brother are pupils at the Daly College, Indore. Their progress is reported by the Principal of the College to be satisfactory.

A loan of R15,000 has been obtained from the Government of India at 4 per cent. per annum for the construction of an important irrigation bund that will add to the revenue of the State. The isolated position of Parone renders Residency supervision difficult and nowhere will the services of the proposed new Assistant at Goona be more useful than here.

**Raghogarh.**—During the year under report the Superintendent of the State, Khan Bahadur Gulam Kadir Khan, was permitted to resign and Munshi Sheo Pershad Bahargav, a Deputy Collector of the United Provinces, was appointed in his place.

The Chief is studying at the Daly College, Indore, and the reports received from the Principal about his progress are highly satisfactory. Raja Bahadur Singh, who is 16 years of age, is a very promising young Chief.

The financial position of the State is satisfactory and there is a credit balance of about a lakh. Many valuable improvements were carried out in the State by Mr. Cobb, including the re-organisation of the Police, the construction of a new Jail, a new Thana (still in progress), a Court-house for the Superintendent, a School-house, etc. Also many important irrigation works have been taken in hand under the supervision of the Residency Engineer, Babu Hazari Lal Mandhata, and in time the expenditure being incurred will prove to have been a valuable investment resulting in large increases of revenue. It is necessary, however, to guard against attempting too much at once, or the State may find it difficult to carry the various works through to completion. The most important of the works has not yet been begun, *viz.*, the Ramnagar bund project. It is estimated to cost R85,000, but before a work of this magnitude is undertaken it is necessary that the project should be thoroughly scrutinised by competent officers and it is hoped that Colonel Baker, R. E., Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, and Mr. Sidney Preston will shortly be able to see the site and report on it.

**Sirsi.**—There is nothing in connection with this Estate that needs mention. An efficient Kamdar was secured in March 1906 and the affairs of the Estate are satisfactory.



## Appendix A.

Statement showing the rainfall registered at the Gwalior Residency, and several stations in the Isagarh and Gwalior prants of the Gwalior State and the Petty States under the Gwalior Residency during 1906-07.

No.	Name of place.	RAINFALL FROM 1st APRIL 1906 to 31st MARCH 1907.	
		Inches.	Cents.
1	Gwalior Residency	32	05
	<i>Gwalior State.</i>		
1	Gird Gwalior	37	41
2	Pichhore	28	02
3	Mastura	37	33
4	Bhind	30	34
5	Mahegam	20	95
6	Bhander	45	47
7	Lahar	28	99
8	Joura	26	87
9	Nurabad	30	30
10	Ambah	32	50
11	Gohad	29	73
12	Sabalgarh	25	16
13	Bijeypur	23	70
14	Sheopur	21	16
15	Sipri	32	80
16	Pachore	49	93
17	Karera	43	61
18	Kolaras	24	29
19	Isagarh	47	63
20	Mungaoli	49	92
21	Bajrangarh	41	29
22	Kumbhraj	38	50
23	Bhilsa	25	86
24	Basoda	32	07
	<i>Petty States.</i>		
1	Agra-Barkhera	40	50½
2	Bhadaura	47	24
3	Dharnaunda	46	11
4	Garha	47	08
5	Kaniadhaua	35	29
6	Paroue	34	38
7	Raghogarh	41	54
8	Sirsi	32	58
9	Umri	41	77





(2). REVIEW BY MR. O. V. BOSANQUET, I.C.S., RESIDENT AT INDORE, OF THE INDORE STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1906.

The administration of the Indore State continued to make steady progress during 1906, the only disturbing feature being the famine which visited the outlying pargana of Alampur in Bundelkhand. That calamity, which is fully described in the Report, resulted in a loss of Rs57,000 in revenue to the State and an expenditure of Rs53,000 (exclusive of *takavi* grants) in relief. But the prompt and efficient manner in which the situation was met saved the people from any unavoidable suffering and the pargana from any permanent injury: while the operations reflected the greatest credit on the Darbar and on the staff to whose energy and devotion the success achieved was immediately due.

2. The receipts for the year exhibit an advance of Rs3½ lakhs beyond the revenue of the previous year, the increase being chiefly in land revenue (nearly Rs5 lakhs), but general under all heads except "sayer," "interest" and "miscellaneous." The decrease in interest does not represent any reduction of the State's funded securities which remain as before: the Darbar in fact added to their investments during the year by granting to Jagirdars loans at low rates of interests for administrative purposes and to enable them to clear themselves of more onerous debts. Nor does the fall in sayer receipts indicate any slackening in the trade of the State beyond its dislocation by widespread plague. Otherwise business continued brisk throughout the year: but, as mentioned in previous Reports, the levy of sayer duties is now confined to thirteen towns in the State, and traders have taken advantage of the concession by opening depôt outside the octroi limits and thus evading taxation. The miscellaneous receipts in 1905 were Rs3 lakhs better than the estimate for the year: the increase was fortuitous and the figures for the present year are above last year's estimates. It is to be hoped that the increases of the year are permanent.

The receipts under land revenue include the collection of nearly Rs2 lakhs of arrears for past years. Under a better system arrears are declining in the current collections, but the land revenue may be trusted to expand as the result of steadily increasing prosperity. The impetus which new cultivation has taken during the previous two years continues and will gather further force. In the districts under settlement the people have been hanging back from enlarging their holdings till the announcement of the revised rates for the state demand. These have now been published in two districts, *viz.*, Nemawar and Nimar. In the Nimar district immigration has been rapid and will accelerate when the Darbar succeed in improving the communications across the Satpuras from Khandesh whence most of the new settlers come. In the other districts there is not the same field for immigration as there is no surplus population in the neighbouring countries, and it is not the policy of the Darbar to attract settlers by offering special terms to the detriment of other States.

The other expanding sources of revenue are the forests and abkari. The forests are being administered with every care for their proper conservation. Fellings, in fact, have been restricted to the areas outside those to be reserved, and by the time that they have been cleared for cultivation, and that source of revenue has been exhausted, the arrangements for the working of the reserved forests to meet all requirements will have been placed on a proper basis. The Report alludes to the success achieved in the propagation of lac; it is hoped that this will develop into an important item of revenue in a few years. The abkari revenue of the year would have been higher than the sum (Rs1,88,098) shown in the Report, but for the non-adjustment of certain demands before the accounts for the year were closed. The reductions which the Darbar have adopted in the size of their abkari farms are beginning to increase the profits to the State.

3. Of the expenditure of Rs78,93,000 no less than Rs29,53,000 were devoted to public works in pursuance of the Council's policy to develop the State to the extent that is really profitable with due regard to the funds available. Between the years 1889-90 and 1902-03 the expenditure on public works aggregated only Rs37,88,000, with the results that, when the Council was constituted, the old roads had mostly fallen into disrepair and there was a crying need for communications and for buildings for administrative purposes. With



results are anticipated from its new Science branch. As Director of State Education, Mr. Cholmondeley has drawn up in conjunction with Rai Bahadur Thakur Gajraj Singh (the Member of Council in charge of education) a complete scheme of schools for the city and districts, which the Darbar are now carrying into effect. The administration of excise is being improved on British Indian lines, and in Mr. Har Prasad the Darbar possess a very competent head of the Department. The Post Office has worked as well as could be expected from a State institution of the kind: but, as the result of deliberations conducted during the year, the Council eventually decided to apply for the unification of their postal system with the Imperial Post. The municipal administration of Indore City has received particular attention: and though the installation of electric light may be the innovation most calculated to strike the eye, much solid work has been done in improving sanitation and beautifying the city.

6. Of the manner in which the Minister, Rai Nanak Chand, C.I.E., the Members of the Council of Regency, and the heads of Departments discharged their duties, I can only say, as I have said in previous reviews, that they are deserving of all praise.

DATED INDORE;

*The 1st September 1907.*

- (3) REVIEW BY MAJOR W. M. CUBITT, POLITICAL AGENT IN BAGHELKHAND, OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BAGHELKHAND AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1906-07.

#### GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The Baghelkhand Agency is the easternmost political charge under the Central India Agency. It lies roughly between Lat. 22—40 and 25-O. N. and Long. 80—30 and 82—57 E. It is bounded on the north by the districts of Mirzapur, Allahabad, and Banda, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; on the east by a portion of the Mirzapur District, and then by the Native States of Korea, Sirguja, and Changbhakar, which were formerly under the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, but, since the partition of Bengal, have been transferred to the charge of the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories, that is, to the Commissioner of the Raipur Division of the Central Provinces. On the south the Agency is bounded by the Bilaspur, Mandla, and Jubbulpore districts of the Central Provinces; and on the west by a portion of the Jubbulpore district and then by the Native States of Panna, Ajaigarh, etc., under the Bundelkhand Agency. The total area is 14,824 square miles, with a population of 1,555,024. The people are almost entirely Hindus: of the total population Hindus number 1,203,908 or 77 per cent.; Musalmans number 39,549; and Animists 310,681, or 20 per cent. The average density of the population is 109 to the square mile, a decrease of 16 per square mile as compared with the figure returned at the census of 1891.

2. The Baghelkhand Agency is comprised of the Treaty State of Rewa and 11 minor or Sanad States and Estates, namely, Nagod, Baraundha, Maihar, Sohawal, and Kothi, and Jaso, Paldeo, Pahra, Taraon, Bhaisaunda, and Kamta Rajaula. Of these naturally by far the largest and most important is the Rewa State. Of the total area of the Agency about 13,000 square miles belong to Rewa, its population is 1,327,385: and the average revenue about 29½ lakhs. His Highness Maharaja Venkat Raman Singh, G.C.S.I., was born in July 1876, and succeeded in February 1880. He was invested with ruling powers in 1895, and in 1898 he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India for the management of famine operations during 1896-1897. His Highness's heir is Maharaj Kumar Gulab Singh, who was born in 1903. The family are Baghel Rajputs, a branch of the great Solanki clan. The State pays no tribute.

The area of Nagod is about 500 square miles, and its population 67,092. The average income for the past five years may be said to be

Nagod.



about 12 years old. The areas of these Estates are as follows: Paldeo 28 square miles, Pahra 10, Taraon 14, Bhaisainda 12, and Kamta Rajaula 4. Their average annual incomes may be estimated at Paldeo Rs29,000, Pahra Rs15,000, Taraon Rs11,000, Bhaisaunda Rs13,000, and Kamta Rajaula Rs5,000.

### OCCURRENCES OF NOTE.

3. His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa toured in the Beohari and Bardi tehsils during the months of May and June; and on his return journey was detained for a considerable time at Beohari owing to a serious accident to one of his Sardars. He eventually returned to Govindgarh towards the end of August, and, after a short stay there, to Rewa. A daughter was born to His Highness at the end of August just after his return to Rewa. In the middle of January he paid a visit to Calcutta and had the honour of exchanging informal visits with His Excellency the Viceroy. From Calcutta the Maharaja early in February proceeded to Bombay, and in March attended a meeting of the General Council of the Daly College at Indore.

Rewa.

4. The contumacious attitude of the Naigarhi family caused the Rewa Darbar some anxiety and trouble during the year. The details of this case have formed the subject of separate reports to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, and it seems therefore only necessary to give a brief sketch in this Report. Naigarhi is the largest subordinate Chiefship in Rewa, and the annual income of the Estate is estimated at Rs90,000. It has been held for many generations by a family of Sengar Rajputs, a branch of the family that were formerly the Rajas of Mowganj. The family pays an annual tribute to the Rewa Darbar, but they have ever been prone to defy the authority of the Darbar to interfere in the internal management of their affairs, and have attempted unsuccessfully to resist the Darbar's claims to exercise jurisdiction in cases of heinous crime. In February 1905 Jagat Bahadur Singh, the Thakur of Naigarhi, died, and the succession of his minor son Thakur Gopal Saran Singh, was duly recognised in April of the same year by the Darbar. The Thakur, however, being a minor, it was necessary for the Darbar to see that suitable arrangements were made for the management of the Estate during his minority. Joint Managers were therefore appointed with the Darbar's approval, and they were instructed to submit proper estimates of the receipts and expenditure of the Estate. The family chose to resent these orders on the ground that the Darbar was exceeding its power in calling for these estimates; and in spite of warning and advice from the Political Agent they not only declined to comply with these instructions, but apparently prepared to offer armed resistance to the Darbar, when measures were being taken to enforce their orders and to take over the management of the Estate. Fortunately wiser counsels eventually prevailed, and armed opposition was withdrawn at the last minute. The Managers have been relieved, and a special officer has been appointed by the Darbar to the management of the Estate. The minor Thakur had meanwhile been removed to Allahabad, and had not returned to Naigarhi at the close of the year.

Nagod.

5. Early in the year the administration of this State suffered a great loss in the death of the late Dewan, Rai Bahadur Babu Radhey Lal, which occurred after a short illness at Unchehra on 15th April 1906. The late Dewan was appointed to the executive charge of the administration soon after the Raja left his State and remained at Benares in 1894. His knowledge and experience of the people and the country was perhaps unique, and through his careful management of the finances, the debts due by the State had been liquidated and a lakh and a half of rupees had been invested in Government Promissory Notes. Every branch of the administration had been re-organised, and many improvements had been introduced.

Munshi Hanuman Prasad, B.A., whose permanent appointment was that of Mir Munshi in this Agency, was selected by the Agent to the Governor-General to succeed him, and he assumed charge of his office on 4th July 1906. During the interval Munshi Suraj Narain, Assistant Dewan, was appointed acting Dewan: he worked well and discharged his duties to my entire satisfaction. Munshi Hanuman Prasad has conducted the affairs of the State with



**13. Military Forces.**—The military forces of the Rewa State have undergone considerable change in the year under report. His Highness the Maharaja has, with the approval of the Government of India, horsed one of the two batteries, and the Infantry Regiment has been divided into two battalions. A Camel Corps has also been formed and attached to the State Army. The total strength of the troops maintained by the Rewa Darbar is—

Cavalry . . . . .	777	Camel Corps . . . . .	160
Infantry . . . . .	2,365	Artillery . . . . .	124

There are 57 cannon, out of which 13 can be classed as serviceable. The Infantry is divided into regular and irregular. The two battalions are composed of the former, and number in all under 1,500.

None of the other States and Estates in this Agency keep regular troops. The strength of the troops maintained by each is given below :—

	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Artillery-men.	Guns.
Nagod . . . . .	21	79	5	8
Baraundha . . . . .	12	80	...	2
Maihar . . . . .	14	221	...	7
Sohawal . . . . .	8	34	...	...
Kothi . . . . .	15	200	...	2
Jaso . . . . .	3	...	...	3
Paldeo . . . . .	6	100	...	2
Pahra . . . . .	10	100	...	2
Taraon . . . . .	3	41	...	...
Bhaisaunda . . . . .	4	45	...	...
Kamta Rajaula . . . . .	...	15	...	...

**14. (a) Police.**—Rewa used to maintain 295 policemen, who were drilled and uniformed and who carried fire-arms. These men have, however, been recently included in the military forces, and as a matter of fact for some years they had been trained with the infantry.

In Nagod there is a body of 62 armed police, who carry fire-arms. Other police are only armed with batons or lathis. The rates of their pay were revised during the year under report.

**(b) Village Police.**—Each village or group of villages has a chowkidar or kotwal, who is bound to report unusual occurrences and all cases of crime. They do not receive regular pay, except in Nagod, but are remunerated by grants of land or dues from cultivators at harvest time.

**15. Criminal Justice.**—His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa is the only Chief in this Agency who exercises full criminal powers in his State. The powers of the other Chiefs are limited, and heinous cases are committed to the Court of the Political Agent. The Agency Police is also available for working out a case whenever the local Police requires its help and the Chief applies for it. Properly constituted Courts exist in the States of Rewa and Nagod only. In the other States the administration of justice is practically confined to the Courts of the Dewan and of the Chief. Ordinary cases of theft, etc., are tried by the Court of the Chief: while petty cases are generally disposed of by the Dewan, such as cases of assault, trespass, etc., and in a simple and summary method.

The only case tried in the Court of the Political Agent during the year was that of Durga Prasad, Branch Post Master of Mangawan (Rewa), who was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect to the contents (some gold mohars) of an insured parcel issued from Bombay. The accused was convicted on the charge and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for five years.

**16. Civil Justice.**—The administration of civil justice is left entirely in the hands of the States. Even in the smaller States it is unusual for the Political Agent to interfere.

**17. Extradition.**—No difficulty has been experienced in the extradition of criminals among the States in this Agency. Nor have any complaints been received from British India districts with respect to their demands.





the improvement of communications by the construction of fair weather roads merits more attention than it perhaps receives.

As regards the other States, with the possible exception of Maihar, their resources are too small to permit of their maintaining a department or of undertaking any public works. The Maihar Darbar, however, might make better efforts to maintain one or two roads in proper repair: this branch of the administration is neglected: it is but fair to add that the Raja has agreed to defray half the cost of a causeway across the Patni river, which forms the boundary between the Nagod and Maihar States.

25. *Post Offices.*—The arrangements made in 1884, under which the Post Offices of the Rewa State were amalgamated with the Imperial post, continue to exist. Besides these two Government post offices exist in each of the States of Nagod, Maihar and Sohawal.

There are two more Government post offices in this Agency. One in Majhgawan (Kothi), and the other in Jaso. Six of them, *viz.*, those in Sutna, Rewa, Umaria, Sahdol, Maihar and Nagod, have also a telegraph office.

26. *Mint.*—There is no Mint.

27. *General condition of States and people.*—The general condition of the States and people has been on the whole good during the year. Although the prices of food grains have continued high, the stocks seem to have been ample and the labouring classes appear to have been well provided for: at all events it has been difficult to obtain labour for public works. There were heavy rains in 1906, and the kharif crops were on the whole good. Except for sporadic outbreaks of cholera and a good deal of fever during October and November, the health of the people was good. That the people were fairly prosperous is proved too perhaps by the number of marriages which occurred during the months of February and March. There is no reason to suppose that there was any unusual immigration or emigration. It is customary for numbers of men to emigrate annually to the Central Provinces, where they seem to find employment as crop watchers, and after an absence of a few months, they return to their homes. Pasturage has been ample, and the condition of agricultural stock has been good.

#### FINANCE.

28. With the exception of the Sohawal State and the Jagirs of Jaso and Paldeo, the financial condition of the States in the Agency is satisfactory: at all events they are practically free from debt—and it is understood that Maihar and Kothi have in all probability some savings. Rewa and Nagod publish annual Administration Reports, which contain detailed statements of their respective positions. The Raja of Sohawal is making efforts to liquidate the debts which were incurred by the late Chief. - The amount of money owed by the Jagirdar of Paldeo is not large, and is being gradually paid off. Jaso is, however, considerably handicapped by its indebtedness: and at most it can be hoped that the debts, which amount to rather more than one year's income, will be liquidated within ten years. The debts are of long standing—and when the management of this Estate was assumed—one of our most important duties was to inquire into the heavy claims advanced against it. As a result of these inquiries quite one half of the claims were not admitted.

#### VITAL STATISTICS, ETC.

29. The public health was fairly good, as already noticed, except for occasional outbreaks of cholera throughout the Agency. The first attacks are probably attributable to pilgrims returning from the Magh Mela in Allahabad in February 1906. Two outbreaks occurred in the Rewa Jail; the first in April 1906, and again during August and September of the same year. A somewhat virulent outbreak occurred in Sohawal during February 1907, and the disease appeared at various times among many villages in the Agency. Malaria during November was more prevalent than usual: this was probably due to the heavy rainfall late in September.

Medical arrangements in the Rewa and Nagod States are practically in the hands of the Agency Surgeon, who in Rewa is *ex-officio* chief medical officer for the State. In Rewa there are 17 hospitals and dispensaries, and in



Highness on the excellence of her rule, of which, he said, she had read in the newspapers, before leaving Afghanistan.

3. After her return from Agra Her Highness went on tour in the southern districts of Bhopal and exerted herself to settle old cases of revenue arrears, her eldest son, Sahibzada Nasrulla Khan, being similarly engaged in the eastern districts.

4. Previous to her visit to Agra, *i.e.*, in November 1906, Her Highness had the honour of entertaining at her capital His Royal Highness the Landgraf of Hesse, a Prince of the German Empire and cousin of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

5. *Her Highness's Ministers.*—Maulvi Nizamuddin Hasan, B.A., B.L., late Revenue Minister, reverted to British Service in September 1906, and was succeeded by Khan Bahadur S. M. Nasiruddin, a Deputy Collector and formerly acting Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Bengal. The appointment of Judicial Minister continued to be held throughout the year by Khan Bahadur Munshi Israr Hasan Khan. The work of both these officials has been most satisfactory in every respect.

6. *Land Revenue and Settlement.*—The following information is taken from a draft copy of the Bhopal State Administration Report for the year under report (1906-07).

Settlement operations were commenced early in the year under the supervision of Munshi Saiyid Zainuddin, M.A., whose services have been lent by the United Provinces Government. At the outset certain difficulties incidental to big projects had to be overcome, but operations are now proceeding satisfactorily. The period of the last settlement will shortly expire and, in order to have the whole State settled within two years, Her Highness the Begam has applied for two more trained Settlement Officers from British districts. Work will thus be taken up in all three districts simultaneously. The new settlement

\* A percentage as payment for the trouble of collecting the revenue.

will be made for 19 years on the Mustajiri system and the rights of *Mukaddami*,\* which were withheld at the time of the summary settlement, will now be freely given. The Mustajirs will also enjoy rights of hereditary occupancy and transfer of land (subject to sanction from the Darbar), which is quite a new departure in Bhopal. Mustajirs will thus be enabled to convey their rights by a registered Will to a relative after their decease. If no Will is found, a relative will be selected by the Revenue officers with the sanction of the Darbar. As a rule male heirs will be selected according to Hindu or Muhammadan Law. Cultivators, on the other hand, will enjoy rights of hereditary occupancy and will be able to transfer their holdings with the consent of the Mustajir. Tenants will be liable to eviction on the following grounds only :—

- (1) When rent has not been paid and a decree given against the tenant in a competent Court remains unsatisfied.
- (2) When a serious breach of contract has been committed prejudicial to the interests of the Mustajir, or when there is danger of the land becoming waste. Tenants will now be allowed to cut down trees on their holdings, when this is necessary in order to bring land under cultivation.

Part of the eastern district, comprising nearly 300 villages, has been settled during the year under report and records are being prepared. The allotment for settlement work in the year's budget was Rs 41,788.

7. Owing to timely rain, good seasons, and improved administration, nearly 50,000 bighas have been added to the cultivated area of the Bhopal State during the year under report.

8. The ratio of unrealised revenue to total demand, during the year under report, was 9 per cent. This points to inefficiency on the part of Tehsildars, and to remedy this defect Her Highness the Begam has now obtained the loan of five Naib Tehsildars from the United Provinces Government and has employed them as Revenue Inspectors, each being placed in charge of three tehsils. Her Highness is also paying special attention to the instructions and



was a great demand for tiles during the year and the value of outturn was Rs. 3,378.

18. *Stamps*.—A new Court-fee Stamp has been designed on foolscap paper; a Superintendent of Stamps has been for the first time appointed; and licensed stamp sellers are now obliged to purchase direct from Treasuries and not from tehsil officials as heretofore.

19. *Municipality*.—There is a Municipal Committee for Bhopal City, which was formerly placed as an experiment under the supervision of a paid Chairman, but in 1906 this practice was discontinued and an honorary President was again appointed, Munshi Muhammad Suleman Sadr-ul-Muham being selected for the post. Municipal income amounted to Rs. 7,409, and expenditure to Rs. 47,356, the deficit being provided from State revenues. The Municipal Committee is supposed to look after roads and sanitation, conservancy, lighting, and disinfection of houses in time of plague. For the latter purpose several desicators were purchased during the year.

20. The income tax introduced in 1905 by the late Revenue Minister, Munshi Nizamuddin Hasan, is reported to be still "in a preliminary stage". An income of Rs. 20,162 has been realised from this source.

#### PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

21. *Rainfall and agricultural conditions*.—The rainfall of 1906 was timely and sufficient and the harvests were good, though the kharif was slightly injured by hail in February 1907. There was some difficulty in obtaining agricultural labour, as the good harvests caused a large demand, while temporary emigration due to plague decreased the supply. Prices of food grains were normal and fodder plentiful.

22. *Public Health*.—The public health suffered during the year from cholera, small-pox, malarial fever, and plague. The latter disease again broke out in Bhopal City, but in a less virulent form than previously.

23. *Forests*.—Mr. Narsingh Rao, from the Central Provinces Forest Department, was employed as Forest Officer of the Bhopal State on pay of Rs. 250 per mensem in December 1906. By his advice the annual allotment for expenditure on forests has been increased from Rs. 15,564 to Rs. 30,960. The pay of forest guards and subordinate officials has been largely increased and posts of three ranger and three deputy rangers have been created on pay of from Rs. 30 to Rs. 125 per mensem. The existing Forest Law of the State has been modified with a view to removing vexatious restrictions on the acquisition by villagers of wood needed for agricultural and household requirements, and a new Forest Code is being prepared. About 400 miles of forests have been marked off as reserved. The income from forests for the year under report was Rs. 71,069 against an actual expenditure of Rs. 15,279.

24. *Commerce and Industry*.—The reductions and modifications in internal customs introduced during 1905 are said to have exerted a beneficial effect on trade, especially in Bhopal City. These changes included a reduction

on export of corn of 12 annas per mani\*  
(from Rs. 1-4 to annas 8) and on

export of cotton of annas 4 per mani (from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1). Her Highness the Begam has formed a Committee, with the Revenue Minister as President, to prepare a scheme for stocking handlooms and other useful machines and lending them out to artisans on easy terms. No practical scheme however has yet been evolved. Two Japanese handlooms are now being worked in the jail and two more have been ordered. The Mahajans of Bareilly tehsil having been persuaded to set up a factory with joint capital, the foundation stone of the building was laid on behalf of Her Highness the Begam by Sahibzada Hamidulla Khan. A new ginning factory and an aerated water factory have likewise been started in Bhopal City.

25. A loss of revenue amounting to Rs. 21,373 was experienced by the total abolition in 1905 of the cattle tax (Singhoti). A new Inspector of Customs has been appointed on pay of Rs. 100 per mensem and the Customs Department has been largely reformed. The income from Customs under all heads



attributed to settlement operations, to increased pay of Revenue Officers, to Public Works, and to Her Highness the Begam's visit to Agra in January 1907.

31. The old system of keeping State accounts has during the year under report been reformed and brought into keeping with modern conditions. The offices of the State Accountant and of the State Paymaster have been amalgamated under one officer known as the Superintendent of Accounts. New rules for pre-audit have been introduced and Her Highness the Begam has sanctioned the appointment of inspectors of district accounts. A budget for the coming year has been prepared in proper form and its items will be strictly adhered to.

32. On the advice of the present Revenue Minister the instalments of land revenue will now fall due on following dates:—

- (1) end of November;
- (2) end of January;
- (3) end of March;
- (4) end of May;

and the complete report for the revenue year will be submitted to Her Highness the Begam by the end of September.

33. *Medical.*—Owing to the prevalence of plague and small-pox, special measures for vaccination and plague prevention were found necessary, and the expenditure on these measures amounted to Rs57,268, against Rs29,602 in the previous year. The number of patients treated in English hospitals and dispensaries was 52,961\* against 53,317

\* Includes 605 in-patients.

in the previous year. The number of patients treated at the 33 Yunani hospitals was 105,740. The expenditure on Yunani hospitals was Rs22,183. These returns might give a different result if more care was exercised in the selection of Hospital Assistants for the various "English" dispensaries, and if a better doctor than the Assistant Surgeon now employed was in charge of the Prince of Wales' Hospital at Bhopal. In the latter institution 17,190 out-patients and 257 in-patients were treated during the year. Special attention is being paid to these points by the recently appointed Agency Surgeon, Captain F. A. Smith, M.D., B.Sc., I.M.S.

34. The Lansdowne Women's Hospital continues to flourish under the zealous care of Miss L. Blong, M.D.: 8,994 patients were treated against 9,170 in the previous year. Of these 340 were in-patients. The average daily attendance was 150·95.

35. *Public instruction.*—Two thousand six hundred and twenty-nine students were registered in all the schools of the State against 2,992 in the previous year. The decrease is attributed to the introduction of tuition fees. The salary of the Director of Public Instruction Maulvi M. Ahmed, M.A., has been raised by Rs50 in appreciation of his good work. The following schools are situated in the Bhopal City:—

- (1) The Alexandria Nobles School.—The new building for this School being still incomplete, the boys are taught in the Benazir palace. Forty students were registered against 50 in the previous year. The Principal is Mr. C. H. Payne, M.A.
- (2) The Jehangiria School.—This is the Boys' High School of Bhopal, education being given in English up to the Entrance standard; 183 students were on the rolls against 174 in the previous year. Four students have recently been sent up to attend the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University. The Headmaster is a B. A. of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and the organisation of the School is excellent in all respects. Due attention is paid to drill and games, the class rooms are large and ample in number and there is a good library, well stocked with papers and maps. Physics and Chemistry are taught.
- (3) Sulemania School.—In this School, which has 558 students on the rolls, Arabic, Persian, and elementary English are taught. Theology and Arithmetic are also compulsory subjects.
- (4) Waqfia School.—This is for religious teaching only: 86 students are on the rolls.





2. The heir-apparent, Kumar Bir Indra Singh, is 15 years of age and is a student at the Daly College, where he is reported to be progressing most creditably.

3. During the year under report the State was visited by Mr. Williamson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, in April and May 1906. Mr. Williamson inspected some forest tracts and left some valuable suggestions which are still under consideration.

4. Mr. Hoare, I.C.S., Settlement Commissioner, Indore, who has been supervising the Rajgarh Settlement, also visited the State in November 1906 and March 1907, and Mr. Marsh, C.I.E., toured through portions of Rajgarh in January 1907 and made suggestions for the construction of field bunds and the improvement of irrigation. These have been noted by the Darbar for action in due course.

5. His Highness the Raja attended the General Meeting of the Daly College Council at Indore in March 1907.

6. *Land Revenue and Settlement.*—The classification of soils and calculation of rates were completed during the year and passed by Mr. Hoare. The new Settlement will be declared shortly.

7. Fifteen thousand and six hundred bighas of fallow land were brought under cultivation during the year under report. Takavi loans were granted to the extent of Rs. 680, viz.—

Rs. 385 for irrigation works.

Rs. 515 for plough cattle.

Rs. 780 for seed grains.

8. Two Jagirdars died during the year. In one case the Estate was handed over for management to the relatives of the minor heir. In the other, there being no heir, the Estate was granted to the widow (under Darbar management) for her life time, after which it will lapse to the Darbar.

9. One Muafi village was resumed for misconduct of the holder, and one village dedicated to a temple was resumed in exchange for a cash allowance. Ten internal boundary disputes between Khalsa and Jagir villages were settled during the year.

10. The revenue demand was Rs. 3,62,399 and collections were Rs. 3,77,603. In the previous year the demand was less than this by Rs. 15,204 and the collections by Rs. 51,150. The difference in collections is due to the fact that in 1905-06 remissions had to be granted on account of damage to crops from frost.

#### PROTECTION.

11. *Legislation.*—New rules for execution of decrees were introduced during the year under report.

12. *Police.*—A notorious Bhil robber, Mehtab by name, who had recently shot and killed a Dafadar of Police who was pursuing him, was arrested in October 1906 by Munshi Dunichand, Muntazim of the State Police : (Dunichand is a Thagi and Dakaiti Deputy Inspector whose services have been lent to Rajgarh). Mehtab was convicted by the Political Agent in Bhopal and sentenced to transportation for life, and numbers of his associates have also been arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Nazim of Rajgarh.

13. The pay of Thanadars has been raised from Rs. 15 to Rs. 22 per month and that of Mounted Policemen from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per month. The total cost of the Police force has risen from Rs. 24,930 to Rs. 25,770.

14. The question of re-organising the Village Police is under consideration.

15. *Civil and Criminal Courts.*—The tehsils of Kalipith and Nawalganj having been amalgamated into the Rajgarh tehsil, one Munsif's Court has been reduced. The powers of a 1st class Magistrate have been given to the Naib-Dewan.

16. *Cattle Branding.*—Three thousand six hundred and sixty-eight animals were branded during the year. The Darbar, however, considers that the practice



## MISCELLANEOUS.

26. *Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha*.—There is a local branch Sabha which is doing good work. Fifty-one cases of marriages and funerals among Rajputs have been dealt with. The breaches of rules brought to light were less by 50 per cent. than those discovered last year.

27. New leave rules for State officials have been framed and promulgated during the year under report.

28. There are five Jagirs under the State Court of Wards, including that of the Rani Salokniji whose unfriendly and insubordinate attitude and obstinate preference for dishonest and badly disposed advisers still causes much anxiety to His Highness the Raja.

The Rani has, however, been prevailed on to remain at Rajgarh.

DATED SEHORE;

The 12th July 1907.

(III) NARSINGHGARH	{ Area . . . . .	1741 square miles.
	{ Population . . . . .	92,093.

*General and Political*.—The State pays to the Holkar Darbar Tanka equal to Government Rs8,576.

2. His Highness Raja Arjun Singh was a student at the Mayo College throughout the year in the diploma or 'highest class. The Raja's guardian, Kuar Madho Singh, was obliged to resign his appointment in January 1907 owing to the death of his father the Rawat of Batera in Mewar, and his succession to the Estate. The Raja spent the summer holidays of 1906 at Mount Abu, and the Christmas holidays in touring about his State. At the close of the Christmas holidays His Highness visited Indore where his portrait, to be presented to the Daly College, was painted by Mr. Olivier. During the year under report a marriage was arranged between Raja Arjun Singh and a daughter of the Chief of Sailana in the Malwa Agency. The betrothal ceremonies were completed on the Raja's return to Narsinghgarh for the Dasehra holidays, and the marriage was performed in May 1907 (after the close of the year under report).

3. Mr. Williamson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, visited Narsinghgarh in May and June 1906 and inspected the State Forests, leaving valuable suggestions which are now being carried out.

4. Mr. Hoare, I.C.S., Settlement Commissioner, Indore, visited the Narsinghgarh State in April 1906 in connection with the Revenue Settlement, and Mr. Marsh, C.I.E., made a tour through parts of the State in the cold weather of 1906-07 and made suggestions for the preparation of irrigation schemes, and for the construction of field embankments.

5. *Land Revenue and Settlement*.—Thanks to the valuable advice and assistance received from Mr. Hoare, the land settlement of the Narsinghgarh State is practically complete. During the year under report the work of soil classification was completed, assessment papers and leases were prepared, and the necessary announcements are now being made to the cultivators and Patels concerned. The Survey maps of the State have also been brought up to date. The only work now remaining to complete the new settlement is the fairing of records, for which a small establishment will be kept up.

6. Sixty-nine internal boundary disputes were settled by the State Revenue Officer during the year. No *takavi* was needed for purchase of seed grain and bullocks, but Rs465 was advanced for construction and repair of wells.

7. The Revenue demand was Rs14,615 and collections amounted to Rs3,09,719, against Rs3,16,682 and Rs2,45,800 in the previous year. The improved collections were due to good seasons and crops.

8. The area under cultivation shows but little variation from the previous year. About 2,000 bighas of fallow land were brought under the plough.



new Palace for the Raja, to be built on the open ground south-east of Narsingharh town, and estimates are being prepared.

23. The road from Ohhapihera tehsil (head-quarter) to Shujalpur Station on the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway was completed and opened for traffic during the year.

24. *Public Health*.—The public health was good throughout the year.

25. *Abkari*.—The Abkari for Narsingharh town, hitherto administered under State management, was farmed out to a contractor during the year under report for Rs3,000.

26. *Revenue and Finance*.—The total receipts for the year ending 31st October 1906 were Rs4,90,772, against Rs4,15,184 for the previous year. The expenditure was Rs5,13,925, against Rs4,13,025 for the previous year. This expenditure however includes the purchase value of a Government Promissory Note for Rs1,00,000. The marked difference between receipts for 1906-07 and those for 1905-06 is due to the fact that remissions had to be freely given in the latter year, on account of damage to crops by frost.

27. During the year a special office establishment was sanctioned by the Political Agent for the adjustment of old long standing accounts. The total amount thus requiring adjustment was Rs1,15,992 and all of this, except Rs12,891, has now been debited to proper heads or written off.

28. The arrears of revenue due from Manotidars and Mustajirs, and from cultivators in villages under direct management, have now been worked out and arrangements are in progress for recovering the sums due by instalments after hearing the objection of those concerned.

29. *Medical*.—Work has been started on a new hospital for Narsingharh town, to be known as the Mehtab Hospital, because Rs20,000 for its construction were given by the Rani Bhattianiji, widow of Raja Mehtab Singh, from her private funds. A new hospital is also under construction at Khujner (head-quarters of tehsil).

30. The State has been quite free from plague, but cholera visited a few villages during the year.

31. *Education*.—Three village schools on the grant-in-aid principle were successfully started during the year, and are attended by 68 boys, mostly sons of agriculturists. Drawing, drill, and "deshi kasrat" (a kind of physical drill) have been introduced into the Central School at Narsingharh and drill and *kasrat* into the tehsil schools also. Football has also been introduced for Tahsil schools.

32. It is proposed to erect a boarding house for the sons of Jagirdars in connection with the Narsingharh School and to appoint a guardian to look after the boarders.

33. A new Head Master has also been recently appointed for this School. The selected candidate was Babu Bansidhar, who was formerly an assistant master at the Mayo College and subsequently second master at the Nobles School of Bharatpur. Three boys from Narsingharh are in receipt of State scholarships while studying at the High School, Sehore.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

34. *Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha*.—There is a local branch Sabha at Narsingharh and one of its members, Bareth Peerdanji, was deputed to attend the meeting of the Malwa Sabha held at Nimach in April 1906, while another, Thakur Mor Singh, attended the annual meeting of the Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha at Ajmer. The local Sabha held a meeting in October 1906 and decided on the foundation of a Kanya-Dhan Fund to help poor Rajputs in marrying their daughters, the funds to be raised by levying 2 per cent. on all marriage expenses. One Rajput was fined Rs50 for keeping concubines and the fine given to the Kanya Dhan Fund, and others were warned for various breaches of rule. The local Sabha is said to be having a good effect and to be regarded with real interest by the Rajput Jagirdars.

DATED SEHORE;

The 12th July 1907.



against R3,478 for the previous year. The 3rd grade of constables on R3 per month has been abolished and all the men in that grade (eight in number, have been promoted to the 2nd grade on R4 per month. The 2nd grade has been proportionately enlarged.

11. *Cattle Branding*—4,876 cattle were branded against 3,947 in the previous year.

12. *Extradition*—No difficulty in procuring extradition was experienced during the year under report.

13. *Criminal Tribes*—In addition to about 70 Moghias, the Korwai State has a small colony of Sanorias, 17 in number, who are not classed as a criminal tribe though they need supervision fully as much as Moghias. The Superintendent has been informed that he may impose restrictions, similar to those imposed on Moghias, on the Sanorias while they inhabit the Korwai State.

14. There was no serious crime during the year, except among Moghias, one of whom was hanged for murder while another was convicted of rape.

15. *Civil and Criminal Justice*—Since the Nawab's death there has been only one civil and criminal court in Korwai, i.e., that of the Superintendent from whom appeals lie to the Political Agent. Civil cases are generally decided by Panchayet.

16. *Jail*.—A room in Korwai Fort is used as a Jail, until funds permit of one being built. There were four prisoners at the close of the year, and the total number for 1906-07 was 10. The cost of maintaining them was R145. They are employed on extra-mural labour in and around the Fort.

17. *Municipality*—There is no Municipality in Korwai. The town, which I have always found very clean during my visits, is lighted and swept at State expense.

#### PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

18. *Rainfall and Crops*.—The rains of 1906 commenced late in June and fell heavily during July. There was no rain in August, but a heavy fall came in September.

19. Kharif crops suffered at first from late rainfall and afterwards from too much rain. The rabi was however exceptionally good and abundant. Agricultural wages were high and labourers scarce. Prices of food grains were normal.

20. *Forests*.—The forests of Korwai are small and unremunerative. They contain some teak which is reserved for State use.

21. *Public Works Department*.—Owing to the poverty of the State, no original works could be undertaken during the year. Rupees 697 were expended on the Fort at Laira (a village about 8 miles from Korwai and a favourite residence of the late Nawab).

22. *Public Health*—The general condition of the people was good and prosperous and the birth rate increased by 9 per cent. Public health was good, except for an outbreak of cholera in May 1906, which caused 36 deaths at Korwai.

23. *Abkari*.—Excise revenue increased during the year from R1,190 to R1,240. This is attributed to increased consumption of country liquor. Less ganja was sold than in the previous year and the opium traffic remained stationary.

24. *Revenue and Finance*.—The total receipts during the year amounted to R47,697, or R200 in excess of estimates. The receipts for the previous year only amounted to R44,654. The difference is attributed to recovery in 1906-07 of advances made to distressed cultivators in the previous year. The total expenditure for the year was R43,767, against R37,593 in the previous year. The difference represents increased provision for payment of State debts.

25. *Debts*.—The Government of India having advanced two lakhs of rupees to the Korwai State at 4 per cent. for payment of debts, the balance due to Seths Mulchand Nemichand of Ajmer was paid in full in March 1907. As the Seths took interest at  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. with compound interest on instalments not paid by the due dates, the saving of interest alone, consequent on obtaining the Government loan, amounts to R5,000 per annum.





8. The revenue demand for the year under report was R82,364, against R89,297 for the previous year, and collections were R76,276, against R90 65 for the previous year. The deficiency in the year under report is attributed to the failure of certain crops in 1906, also to the fact that Manotidars throughout the State held up their stocks of grains hoping for a rise and were disappointed. In consequence of this they lost money and could not pay the revenue demand. The main reason for the deficiency really is, however, that in June-July 1905 the Rao gave away villages worth R9,000 a year to his Ranis in Jagir.

#### PROTECTION.

9. *Legislation.*—Owing to the backward condition of the administration in Khilchipur there have hitherto been no recognised laws or regulations for the guidance of the State Courts. During the year under report the Chief was persuaded to order observance of the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, and Whipping Act, and he also consented to the introduction of a gambling resolution, whereby gamblers may be arrested without warrant and punished on conviction with fine up to R50 or imprisonment up to one month.

The Civil Procedure Code has also been adopted as a guide for the Civil Courts (which generally resort to Panchayets for the settlement of disputes) and rules of limitation, founded on those of the British legislature, have been introduced.

10. *Military Forces.*—The military force, consisting of 96 irregular sepoy and sowars, with four guns and 13 gunners, is reported to have cost the State R6,125 during the year.

11. *Police.*—The Police force consists of one Inspector, three Sub-Inspectors (Thanadars), three clerks, three Jamadars, and 115 constables, total 125. Their pay and training are both said to be defective, and they are reported as useless for the prevention and detection of crime. The pay of all ranks has been very slightly raised during the year, thus increasing the annual cost of the Police from R5,115 to R5,672. One Thanadar and 15 men were dismissed during the year for harbouring offenders wanted by the neighbouring State of Kotah (Rajputana) and fighting against the Kotah Police. Only 16 constables are said to be able to read or write. Rules for the guidance of the Police, framed on the Central Provinces Manual, have been introduced by the Dewan during the year.

12. There is a Village Police establishment filled entirely by Goshains, with a few Bhils. They are distributed among 18 Chowkis and receive grants of land in lieu of pay.

13. *Moghias.*—During my winter tour I inspected the Moghias of Khilchipur and found them to be a discontented lot. Apparently they had reason to be so. The Dewan reports that they have now received land and bullocks according to rule and that pattas will be given to them next year. They owe large arrears of takavi and pay no land revenue.

14. *Cattle.*—No cattle were branded during the year owing (it is said) to an outbreak of rinderpest. The Dewan reports that cattle branding has proved to be of little or no use as a means of discovering stolen cattle and cattle thieves.

15. Hitherto there used to be only one cattle pound for the whole State, viz., the private pound of the Rao Sahib in Khilchipur itself, and animals put in the pound were sold privately or kept, no notice being issued of their having been placed in the pound. Since the appointment of Lala Baijnath Sahai as Dewan, the Rao has been induced to sanction the construction of public pounds in Khilchipur and two other villages, and to order that notices should be circulated, through the Bhopal Agency Office, whenever ownerless cattle are impounded, and that unclaimed animals should after a fixed time be publicly put up to auction and sold to the highest bidder.

16. *Civil and Criminal Courts.*—The powers of Courts in Khilchipur are not defined according to the British Codes. They used to be entirely indefinite, but in 1905 Major Pritchard, Political Agent in Bhopal, decided that the



set aside for the maintenance of temples. Of the 12 villages allotted to Ranis 8 were newly given in 1905, although the Chief was advised by me that cash allowance would be more satisfactory, and more in accordance with the views of Government.

27. The total receipts for the year under report amounted to R1,13,741 or R5,000 less than in the previous year. The deficiency as already stated (see paragraph 8 above) was attributed to failure of crops and to the unfortunate speculations of Manotidars. The total expenditure was R1,13,434 against R1,18,632 in the previous year. Savings were effected by leaving the posts of various officials and subordinates vacant throughout the year. R3,000 of State debts were paid off and the year closed with a balance of R36,649, against an opening balance of R36,342.

28. *Medical*.—There is one dispensary at Khilchipur itself, at which the daily attendance of out-patients is 45. The State provides no accommodation for in-patients, though it could well afford to do so.

29. The Rao has recently sanctioned an increase in his contribution to the Bhopal Dispensary Fund of R1,000 per annum. This will admit of a separate vaccinator being appointed to the State, where all vaccinations have now to be conducted by the hospital compounder. The number of vaccinations in the year under report was 1,070 against 670 in the previous year.

30. The official registration of births and deaths has recently been introduced into Khilchipur.

31. The State has been free from plague throughout the year.

32. *Education*.—There is no proper school house in Khilchipur. Two primary schools are said to exist in the town, one Hindi held at the palace and one Urdu held in the master's house. The number of students registered is said to be (1) at the Hindi school 64, (2) at the Urdu school 25, but the actual average attendance is said to be only 41 at the Hindi school and 18 at the Urdu school per day. The Rao's son, Kuar Durjan Sal Singh, a boy of nearly 10, reads in the palace with a tutor together with a small class of selected boys. The Rao Sahib intends to build a school outside the entrance to his palace, at some future date. He appears to take but little interest in the education of his subjects, though he has recognised the advantage of having the younger members of his own family educated at the Daly College, Indore.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

33. The Khilchipur State sent a representative to the annual meeting of the Malwa Hitkarini Sabha, held at Nimach in April 1906, but I have received no reports of any practical measures being adopted to carry out the objects of the Sabha within the State.

34. In October 1906, a Native Traffic Canvasser, employed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, visited Khilchipur, in connection with a suggested branch railway from Maksi (Bhopal-Ujjain Branch) to Khilchipur.

DATED SEHORE;

The 15th July 1907.

(VI) MAKSUDANGARH	{ Area . . . . .	81 square miles.
	{ Population . . . . .	17,500

*General and Political*.—No tribute is paid to Government or to any State. Raja Raghunath Singh (Khichi Rajput), who died on 29th May after the close of the year under report, was 58 years of age, and had no son real or adopted.

2. Maksudangarh was visited in the cold weather of 1906-07 by Mr. H. Marsh, C.I.E., who pointed out various sites for reservoirs on hill sides and suggested the construction of field bunds and the preservation of forests. (A surveyor sent by Mr. Marsh to prepare plans of irrigation projects is now working in Maksudangarh, and the Forest Superintendent of the Narsingharh State was deputed to Maksudangarh in April 1907 to draw up a scheme of forest preservation as recommended by Mr. Marsh).

3. *Land Revenue and Settlement*.—There has never been a regular survey and settlement of Maksudangarh. A sort of settlement was made by a body called the "Managing Committee" appointed by the Political Agent in



13. *Moghias*.—The condition of the Maksudangarh Moghias is exceptionally good. For the five years ending 1901 their aggregate payments of land revenue amounted in the average to R69 per annum. For the period 1902—1907 the same average comes to R450.

14. *Jail*.—There is only one Jail at the town of Maksudangarh: 34 prisoners occupied the Jail during the year. The daily average of prisoners was four and the total cost R417. It is proposed to build a new Jail, because the present building is not sufficiently secure.

#### PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

15. *Rainfall and Crops*.—The rains commenced in June 1906 and continued till the end of July. There was no rain in August, but it rained heavily in September. The rabi sowings were unusually extensive, but heavy rain in February 1907 nearly ruined the crops. All crops were good however, especially wheat, opium, makka, jowar, and gram. The demand for agricultural labour was heavy and prices were high. Wages are now double what they were in 1903.

16. *Forests*.—Thakur Ranjit Singh, the Superintendent of the Narsingharh State Forests, was deputed to Maksudangarh to examine the forest tracts and advise as to their treatment. His recommendations are being considered.

17. *Trade and Manufacture*.—The value of imports is said to have risen from R19,500 in 1899 to R1,33,700 in 1907 and that of exports from R38,000 in 1899 to R77,800 in 1907.

18. *Public Works Department*.—The Agarpura road (leading to the eastern frontier of Maksudangarh) was completed at a cost of R22,000 and various State buildings were repaired at a cost of R225.

19. *Condition of people and cattle*.—Population has increased from 14,300 in 1901 to 17,500 in 1907 and the number of cattle from 21,600 in 1903 to 27,000 in 1907. There were 477 carts in use in 1903; there are now 600.

20. *Abkari*.—The total revenue from Excise is R329. The Abkari contract for 1906-07 was sold for R310, against R160 in 1901. Certain reforms recommended by the Excise Commissioner in Central India are under consideration.

21. *Finance and Revenue*.—The Estate comprises 90 villages, of which 67 are Khalsa and 23 Jagir. Jagir villages pay Tanka instead of land revenue, otherwise they are managed in the same way as Khalsa villages. Receipts for the year under report were estimated at R46,517 and expenditure at R29,911. The closing balance was estimated at R38,254, against an opening balance of R21,648. Receipts for 1906-07 were expected to be more than R1,000 in excess of those for 1905-06, which again were R5,000 in excess of those for 1904-05. The Estate owns Government Promissory Notes to the value of R80,000.

22. *Medical*.—It is proposed to build a new dispensary at Maksudangarh, in place of the existing one, on the recommendation of the late Agency Surgeon, Major J. W. Grant, I.M.S. Plans and estimates have been obtained from the Superintending Engineer in Central India. The Estate remained free from plague during the year under report and the public health was good.

23. *Education*.—There is a Hindi, Persian, and Urdu School at Maksudangarh, with two teachers, and a Hindi primary School at Nasirpur (head-quarters of the Nasirpur Jagir).

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

24. *Nasirpur Jagir*.—The Jagirdar of Nasirpur, Thakur Abhey Singh, is a boy of 16 and a student at the Daly College, Indore. The Jagir, which is managed by the Superintendent of Maksudangarh, possesses Government Promissory Notes to the value of R26,000 and is free from debt. The closing balance in the Treasury at the end of the year under report was R7,082.



amounting to R1,288 remain to be settled when funds are available. There are believed to be other debts in addition to those scheduled, amounting probably to about R2,500, and a notice will shortly be issued fixing a date by which all such claims must be notified and after which no claims of any kind will be considered.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

15. The Nawab paid two visits to Bhopal during the year in connection with the betrothal of his eldest son. The education of the Nawab's two elder sons (the youngest is still a child) has been sadly neglected. These boys were sent during the year, under pressure from the Political Agent to the Alexandra Nobles School at Bhopal, but were removed on the fictitious plea of ill-health after a very few days.

16. The Nawab has recently (since the close of the year under report) agreed to accept certain conditions, laid down by the Political Agent with the approval of the Agent to the Governor General, under which the management of his State and the education of his sons will now rest entirely with the Kamdar acting under the Political Agent's supervision. If he honestly abides by his agreement there is hope that the prosperity of Muhammadgarh, which has fallen to the lowest possible ebb, may again be revived.

17. Relations between Muhammadgarh and Basoda have been good throughout the year. This shows that the previous ill-feeling was chiefly due to the efforts on both sides of self-seeking Kamdars and officials.

DATED SEHORE,

The 16th July 1907.

(VIII) BASODA, a Feudatory of Gwalior	{	Area . . . .	4,025 square miles.
	{	Population	4,897.

*General and Political.*—No tribute is paid to Government or to any Darbar. Nawab Muhammad Haidar Ali Khan is a Pathan (Ferozkhel), 51 years of age, and has three sons, aged 30, 25, and 20 respectively. The Nawab is on bad terms with his eldest son and heir-apparent, Mian Ayub Ali Khan, and also with his step brother, Mian Yusuf Ali Khan, and as both these individuals have behaved with want of consideration and respect to their Chief they are forbidden by the Political Agent to visit Basoda and are required to live in Sehore or at Bhopal.

2. The Nawab's youngest son, Mian Safdar Ali Khan, aged 20, is a student in the Maharaja Scindia's Sardars' School at Gwalior. The Nawab visited His Highness the Maharaja Scindia at Gwalior in March 1907 and is reported to have obtained from His Highness a promise that a road would be constructed from Bhilsa Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the borders of Basoda, at an early date. The Nawab also made a tour of inspection throughout his State and realised from the tenants revenue dues and arrears of takavi.

3. During the year under report the Nawab has appointed as his Kamdar a young man named Wajid Ali Khan, who was formerly Accountant in the Court of Wards at Shahjahanpur and who worked in different offices connected with the Aligarh College. Wajid Ali Khan is a well educated man of good family and appears to be doing good work. If the Nawab continues to support the Kamdar, great improvements may be anticipated in the administration.

4. *Land Revenue and Settlement.*—There has never been any regular land Settlement or Survey in Basoda. The conditions of occupancy are said to have been mostly settled with the tenants from year to year. A survey and preparation of village maps is now proposed. Collections during the year under report amounted to R15,037, the demand being R16,785. Last year's demand was R15,145 and collections were R14,189. Nine hundred acres of waste land are said to have been brought under cultivation during the year. Since the famine years of 1900-01 there has been much waste land in the State. Takavi amounting to R500 was advanced during the year. There appears to be much scope in Basoda for irrigation by field embankments, bunding of nullahs, etc.





20. A public library exists at Basoda, containing Hindustani, Persian and Arabic books, and works on Yunani medicine (the Nawab himself is a Hakeem). English and Vernacular papers are also kept at the library.

21. The agreement for mining and prospecting, entered into with Niaz Muhammad Khan & Co., and mentioned in last year's report, has been cancelled

DATED SEHORE,  
The 15th July 1907.

(IX) PATHARI. { Area : 2,960 square miles.  
Population : 2,704.

*General and Political.*—The management of the State was conducted by Pandit Sham Sunder Sharma, under the Political Agent's supervision, throughout the year.

2. The Chief, Nawab Abdul Karim Khan, who is 54 years old, resided at Sehore throughout the year. His eldest son and heir-apparent, Mian Abdul Rahim Khan, lives at Bhopal with Mian Yasin Muhammad Khan, his father-in-law. The Nawab's second son and also the son of the heir-apparent are students at the High School, Sehore.

3. *Land Revenue and Settlement.*—The State contains 22 villages, all leased to contractors on 10 years' leases. The revenue demand for the year was R7,301 and collections amounted to R6,914. The sum was in excess of the collections for 1905-06 (R5,412), but less than the demand for 1906-07 by R387. The deficiency is due to the fact that suspended revenue of Baman-kheri Muafi (a tract of land belonging to Pathari State, but situated in the Saugor District, Central Provinces), which was included in the demand, was not recovered by the Central Provinces authorities during the year under Report. The Baman-kheri Muafi (mentioned in paragraph 4 of the annual report of the Pathari State for 1905-06) was redeemed in June 1906 from the mortgagee, Seth Khet Singh Tarachand of Khurai, on payment of R700.

4. The area cultivated in the year under report was 7,191 bighas against 6,348 bighas in the previous year. Rabi sowings were unusually large this year. Takavi was given to Moghias only. Advances made in 1905 to cultivators whose crops had suffered from severe frost, were partially recovered during the year.

#### PROTECTION.

5. *Police.*—The Police of Pathari, though ill paid and not highly efficient, are said to be working as well as can be expected. The cost of the force for the year 1906-07 was R841.

6. *Courts of Justice.*—There is only one Criminal and Civil Court at Pathari, viz., that of the Superintendent, appeals lie to the Political Agent, Bhopal, who is also Sessions Judge. Civil cases are generally settled by Panchayet.

7. *Jail.*—The average number of prisoners in the Jail was under two per day and the total cost of their maintenance was under R50 for the year.

8. *Municipality.*—The lighting and conservancy of Pathari town is paid for as far as possible by subscriptions from the residents. During the year these subscriptions amounted to R54, while the expenditure was R56-8. The balance of R2-8 was paid by the State.

#### PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

9. *Rainfall and Crops.*—The rainfall for 1906 took place in July and September only with 4 inches in August. The kharif crops were slightly damaged, but the rabi was good and abundant. The wages of labourers were high, and labourers would have been hard to get, if it had not been for immigration from Bundelkhand. The price of food grains was normal.

10. *Public Works Department.*—Rupees 260 were expended on repairs to buildings and bathing ghats.

11. *Condition of People and Cattle.*—The general condition of the people was good and, though many animals died from cow-pox, the total number of agricultural cattle rose by over hundred in the course of the year.



## PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

10. *Rainfall and Crops*.—The rainfall for 1905-06 was good and abundant. The opium and cotton crops, also makka, jowar, gram, and wheat, were largely in excess of estimates. Agricultural labour was scarce and wages were high. The people were generally prosperous.

11. *Forests*.—There is no forest in Suthalia. Wood and fodder have to be imported. The Thakur talks of introducing lac cultivation and planting Teak and Babul trees.

12. *Trade and Manufacture*.—The only manufacture is country cloth. The Thakur imports cloth from Bombay and sells it at a shop in Suthalia, for his own profit.

13. *Public Works*.—These consist of additions to the Thakur's house, the construction of a temple, and a new police station. The expenditure in 1906-07 was Rs. 2,150 in original works, and Rs. 167 on repairs. A jail, school house, and dispensary are needed, also good roads.

14. *Public Health*.—The public health was good except for an attack of cholera in July. There is no hospital, but the Thakur talks of building one "some day" and of managing it himself without subscribing to the Bhopal Dispensary Fund.

15. *Revenue and Finance*.—The total receipts for the year (including Abkari Rs. 131 and Sayer Rs. 2,096) were Rs. 26,553, or Rs. 1,363 in excess of those for the previous year. The excess was due to increased collections of land revenue.

16. The total expenditure was Rs. 26,459. According to his own account the Thakur has private funds amounting to Rs. 20,529 and 8,000 maunds of grain. It has been suggested to him that he might advantageously give a "grant-in-aid" for the construction of a school and also of a metalled road to link up his Head-quarters with Maksudangarh and Rajgarh.

17. *Education*.—There is no school house at Suthalia. Hindi, Urdu and Persian classes are held in a temple. Twenty boys are on the school register. The average daily attendance is 14.12. The Thakur gives prizes annually to successful students and maintains a scholarship at the High School, Sehore, to which he subscribes Rs. 124 a year.

18. The Thakur also keeps up a free library where his people can read books and papers free of charge.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

19. The rules of the Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha are said to be followed in Suthalia "as far as circumstances permit."

20. The Thakur has been poisoning rats by means of "common sense exterminator" and reports that he has put a stop to the sacrifices of goats, sheep, and buffaloes before images of deities, which used to take place at the time of the Dasehra Festival.

DATED SEHORE,  
The 12th July 1907.

## (XI) MINOR ESTATES UNDER THE BHOPAL POLITICAL AGENCY.

1. *Daria Kheri*.—The question of the quit-rent to be paid by Thakur Shambhu Singh was referred to the Gwalior Darbar, through the Resident, in October 1906, but no reply has yet been received. Nothing else worthy of notice has occurred since the submission of my last Report.

2. *Dhabla Dhir*.—Thakur Chand Singh died on the 5th June 1907, leaving a son, Kuar Ishri Singh, aged 22 years, who has for some years past managed the Estate. A recommendation has been forwarded in favour of the recognition of Kuar Ishri Singh as Thakur of Dhabla Dhir.

3. *Dhabla Ghosi*.—There is nothing new to report since last year. The Thakur's unsatisfactory treatment of creditors and neglect of his own agreements still continue, and make it necessary for the Political Agent to withhold full payment of the Tankas due to the Estate.



The general principles upon which the reforms have been carried out have been to release the cultivator from the position of dependence upon the village money lender, which arose from an unsuitable date for payment of the State demands, combined with heavy import and export duties. The introduction of reforms has been regulated by the financial condition of the State concerned.

In Dhar and Barwani the import and export dues were abolished in 1905 and 1906. The land revenue demand was fixed with due regard to the harvest, and this latter reform, which was inaugurated in 1906 in both States, has been of much practical benefit to the people. The system of revenue collections in both States was modified and the village headman made responsible for the same in place of the Patwari or village accountant, the latter's duties being confined to his legitimate work. The inducements offered to the Patels, in the shape of a percentage upon realisations in lieu of rent-free lands, enabled those who showed greater energy to obtain large remuneration in return for their duties.

In addition the States, by providing large sums for the grant of loans for land improvements, for seed grain and for the purchase of bullocks, at reasonable rates of interest, tended to still further place the cultivator in a position of independence.

It is not possible to gauge accurately the benefits to the land revenue paying tenant in these two States, but in Dhar at a low computation this is estimated at annas four in the rupee.

The financial position in these two States, added to the fact that a Revenue Settlement is to take place in the coming year, has necessitated the hastening on of the reforms noted.

In the other States and Estates financial considerations have prevented the consideration of the abolition of the import and export dues, except in the Estates subordinate to Dhar. The abolition in that State of customs has been a direct gain to the feudatories. In all the States arrangements have either been made or are under consideration with a view to the fixation of the date of the demand for land revenue, which will enable the cultivator to realize on his produce before paying the demand.

The past year was an exceptionally favourable one for the reforms made as the oil-seed crop was a heavy one and very high prices were obtained. Under pre-existing conditions the crop would have been sold at the local bantias' valuation when still unharvested, the banna paying the demand to the State with a charge of 25 per cent. for the accommodation.

3. *Weather and Crops.*—The rainfall was greatly in excess of the normal of the past few years. The continuance of heavy rain up to September affected to some extent the kharif and cotton. A larger area was placed under cotton than in the preceding year due to a good crop and high prices. The out-turn, though larger owing to the extended area, did not, however, give so large a percentage, nor was the price so good.

Oil-seeds did well and high rates prevailed. The spring crops were good to fair, the late rains admitting of a large extension of wheat, which gave a good return, though opium suffered locally owing to hailstorms. The price of opium is so low that the States, particularly Dhar, have under consideration the question of substituting some other crop. The future of opium being so doubtful is the cause of much anxiety. The system observed of taxing the cultivation by charging high rates, necessitates a careful consideration as to what crop can be profitably substituted. In Malwa it is not customary to irrigate wheat, and unless, therefore, some other valuable crop is found as a substitute for opium, it is possible that irrigation will be greatly contracted and that the opium-producing land will be utilized for unirrigated wheat, involving a loss to the State of from Rs 5 to Rs 15 an acre.

An experiment was made in Dhar in regard to the eradication of Kans grass upon the lines advocated by Mr. Bachelor, I.C.S., of the Central Provinces. The experiment was not of sufficient duration or extent to give any valuable results, but it is to be more systematically worked in the coming season and the results will be carefully watched.



The Revenue Settlement has drawn attention to the very backward condition of affairs in the pargana, and arrangements are under consideration with a view to general improvement of the administration. As a first step the Government Public Works Department have taken over the charge of the buildings, roads, and irrigation works and this branch of the administration should now receive, under expert supervision, the attention which is of such importance to the welfare of the pargana.

9. *Malwa Bhil Corps*.—It was decided in January last to move the headquarters of this Local Corps to Indore and to utilize the services of the regiment in the Agencies in Central India in lieu of the regular Native troops. A small detachment has been left at Sirdarpur and the outposts in Jhabua, Ali Rajpur, and Barwani have been maintained.

DATED CAMP INDORE;

*The 13th May 1907.*

#### 6) REVIEW BY MR. W. E. JARDINE, LCS, POLITICAL AGENT IN BUNDELKHAND, OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BUNDELKHAND AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1906-07.

*Season and Crops*.—The first six of the twelve months ending on the 31st March 1907, were the last six of months of famine in the northern and of scarcity in the southern portions of the Bundelkhand Agency from which all the States, except Datia, emerged with credit. The number of units relieved in all ways was 5,865,301 and the cost Rs. 7,38,828, exclusive of suspensions (Rs. 6,55,791) and remissions (Rs. 18,14,295) and takavi (Rs. 5,02,898), which amount to a further Rs. 29,72,984.

Fortunately for the States, whose treasuries were by that time almost empty, and for the people, on whose health the strain of unusual conditions was beginning to tell with fatal effect, the rainfall of 48.10 inches in all, or 6.3 inches above the yearly average, was both timely and general.

2. The area sown with kharif, or autumn crops, exceeded the decennial average by 300,000 bighas, or 50 per cent: the crops which ripen quickest, viz., saman, latara, and makka, giving a splendid yield, the small farmers, the labouring classes, and the forest tribes, and all whom famine and scarcity had most affected, rapidly recovered themselves; and the later kharif crops yielding the best harvest known for many years prosperity was generally restored. The harvest was so good that the railway was hardly equal to exporting it: I am told that on threshing floors near the Harpalpur Railway Station 40 seers of jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) were selling for one rupee.

The rabi, or spring crops, though grown over a smaller area than usual, promised to be equally bountiful throughout the Agency; but in parts of Baoni and Gaurihar they suffered severely from hailstorms, and elsewhere from blight, so that, though good, they failed to some extent to come up to expectations.

Prices, however, remained high, as will appear from Appendix I, and the Bundelkhandi grower is now reaping, in his turn, the benefits of distress elsewhere.

3 The acreage under cotton was 49,403, as compared with 31,006 in 1905-06 and a decennial average of 45,511; but the outturn was only 9,356 bales, against a decennial average of 16,913. The decrease may be attributed to excessive rainfall in September. Detailed statistics will be found in Appendix III.

Under wheat, the only rabi crop for which statistics are collected in this Agency, the average this year was 98,114 and the outturn 11,160 tons as against a decennial average of 142,300 acres and 34,879 tons respectively. Detailed statistics will be found in Appendix II.

In Appendix IV figures are given of the areas under kharif and rabi for the last few years. The preference given to kharif crops this year is a natural consequence of scarcity and famine.





*Baoni.*

1. Sahibzada Mushtaq-ul Hasan Khan, heir-apparent.	S. Badr-i-Alam.
2. Fakh-i-Alam.	4. Nazir Ud-din.

The following have been reading at the Daly College, Indore:—

*Orchha.*

Kuar Jawahir Singh of Hirapur.	Kuar Mardan Singh of Jeerone.
„ Sardar Singh of Bhilsa.	„ Kanhaya Singh of Hirapur.
„ Pancham Singh of Erora.	

*Datia.*

Kuar Buddh Singh of Kumarra.	Kuar Mangal Singh of Kumarra.
„ Maharaj Singh of Bhiyad.	„ Nahar Singh of Bhasne.

*Panna.*

Kuar Vishwanath Singh of Kurra Rampur.	Kuar Puran Singh of Kalyanpur.
„ Murat Singh of Budora.	

*Bijawar.*

Kuar Malkhan Singh of Lakhangawan.

*Beri.*

Rao Lokendra Singh, Jagirdar.	Kuar Ghanraj Singh of Beri.
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*Lughasi.*

Dewan Chhatrapati Singh, Jagirdar.	Kuar Pratap Singh of Lughasi.
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8. In Orchha, Datia, Panna, Charkhari, and Chhatarpur, there are high schools teaching up to the Entrance class. In Samthar, Ajaigarh, Bijawar and Baoni there are middle and primary schools. Village schools are receiving increased attention, specially in Panna. The Sardars' School and Boarding House at Panna now contains about 50 Thakur boys.

9. The Chiefs of Orchha, Datia, Charkhari, Baoni, Bihat, visited Indore in March 1907, in connection with the meeting of the General Council of the Daly College.

10. *Surveys.*—Mr. G. B. Scott, who has carried out in the last few years the survey of the States of Panna, Bijawar, Baoni, and Sarila, and of the Lughasi Jagir, has in 1906-07 been so good as to supervise similar operations for me in some of the Jagirs in this Agency.

A theodolite traverse survey was made of the boundaries of the villages in the Jagirs named below:—

Gaurihar	15 villages, area 73 square miles.
Garauli	18 „ „ 37 „
Bihat	9 „ „ 16 „
Bijna	6 „ „ 27 „
Dhurwai	8 „ „ 18 „

TOTAL . 56 villages, area 171 square miles.

The traverse work in the field has been completed. The completion of data necessary for plotting the skeleton maps on which the details will be surveyed, and for working out the village areas, is in progress. The plots of 18 villages on 67 sheets on the scale of 16 inches to 1 mile have been forwarded to the Head Inspector, Nadir Husain, for the detailed survey.

A number of Patwaris from the several Jagirs have been under training under Mowali Husain, a Survey Inspector, and several have made such progress as will enable them to survey the villages in their own aires wholly or in part. But, as the early completion of the survey is advisable, some Amins will be put on to help the Patwaris.

The cost of traverse survey up to the end of April has been R2,331 or about R13-10-1 a square mile. The probable cost of the rest of the traverse work will be about R600 to R700. These rates are very low and Mr. Scott has put the Jagirs under a considerable obligation.



only in Panna, Bijawar, and Chhatarpur; these three States have adopted a common Forest Law and secured, on deputation, the services of a joint Forest Officer; while the Charkhari and Ajaigarh Darbars have agreed to work on corresponding lines, but with separate establishments, and to work up to equivalent schedules of fees and rates for forest produce.

As these five States monopolise the best forests in Bundelkhand, concerted action promises excellent financial results: in the meantime conservancy was important to prevent deterioration. In Orchha and elsewhere modern methods will probably be adopted as soon as it is seen that they pay their way without harassing the people.

Mr. Blanchfield joined at Nowgong on the 6th May 1906, and lost no time in setting to work.

In Bijawar progress is slow for want of funds; grazing fees are being levied and a feeble attempt has been made by the Darbar at demarcation.

To Chhatarpur he has not been able to devote much time and attention: when the Darbar realize how profitable Forest conservancy can be made, he will have little difficulty in securing good results.

In Panna on the other hand progress has been made in many directions and the Forest Officer has been able to acquire experience valuable to himself and to his employers, while affording a useful object lesson to the other States.

The boundaries of A class forests, 203 miles in length, have been surveyed and demarcated in 10 of the 11 parganas of the State by 5 Surveyors and 1 Inspector at Rs 75 a mile. The contracts for cutting, clearing, and burning the boundary lines to a width of 30 feet were readily taken up by the zamindars of the villages concerned at Rs 20 a mile; the work was finished in 8 parganas by the 31st March 1907, and will be finished in two more by the end of June: in the 11th or Shahnagar pargana the process cannot be completed till the boundary disputes with Ajaigarh and Maihan have been settled.

Fire conservancy was extended to 400 square miles of A class forest. Fire lines had previously consisted merely of strips of jungle over which the grass and shrubs had been burnt. They now consist of the 30 feet external boundary line cleared of all timber (and dead leaves) as well, and of a 30 feet line for some 50 miles along the new Panna-Shahnagar Road. The results have been good. Between April and June 1906 some three miles of A class forest were reported to have been burnt, but that is less than 1 per cent. of the area concerned: from the beginning of the rains in June 1906 to the end of March 1907, there were no fires: and though between April and June 1907 some fires have occurred the extent burnt has been small. Mr. Blanchfield observes in this connection that in these dry tracts the villagers do not care to burn the jungle for two simple reasons—

- (a) that they require all the grass there is for pasturage, right through the hot weather; and
- (b) that if they burnt it the grass would not grow again before the rains as it does in more humid localities.

Moreover the Bundelkhandi does not smoke but chews tobacco. On the other hand, there is always the temptation to set fire to the dead leaves of the Mohwa to facilitate the collection of its fruits, though less so in good Mohwa years, like the present, when the full fall is more than the people can collect.

On forest roads only a very small sum has been spent: the repairs of the road from Mamania up the Chaurasi ghat to Mainaha village, a distance of about four miles, cost Rs 100 and is the most important work attempted. The demand for forest produce is too small to justify a large expenditure on forest roads, but from an administrative point of view and for opening out and improving the country roads are of course essential.

An attempt was made to establish lac in the Panna pargana: but the months of April, May, and June were very dry and hot and the summer sowings proved a failure, the autumn sowing was more successful. It is too early



## In-door and out-door patients treated and operations performed during 1906-07—

States.	Operations.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total patients.
1. Panna (a) Head-quarters . . . . .	750	204	15,095	15,299
(b) Malara . . . . .	216	59	5,741	5,800
(c) Mahodra . . . . .	195	32	4,391	4,423
(d) Powai . . . . .	239	49	4,367	4,416
Total Panna State . . . . .	1,400	344	29,594	29,938
2. Sarila . . . . .	102	27	4,019	4,046
3. Baoni . . . . .	151	90	8,380	8,420
4. Bijawar . . . . .	187	143	7,818	7,961
5. Ajaigarh . . . . .	114	116	5,993	6,109
6. Samthar . . . . .	419	89	9,271	9,360
7. Charkhari . . . . .	353	210	10,880	11,090
8. Datia . . . . .	468	109	3,471	3,580
9. Orchha . . . . .	136	27	6,497	6,524
10. Chhatarpur (a) Head-quarters . . . . .	242	221	15,712	15,933
(b) Rajnagar . . . . .	210	95	8,152	8,247
Total Chhatarpur State . . . . .	452	316	23,864	24,180
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	3,782	1,471	1,09,737	1,11,208

## Vaccination operations performed during 1906-07—

States.	Vaccinated.	Successful.
1. Panna . . . . .	10,040	8,807
2. Chhatarpur . . . . .	4,427	3,841
3. Bijawar . . . . .	4,474	4,150
4. Baoni . . . . .	289	279
5. Sarila . . . . .	125	110
6. Datia . . . . .	1,930	1,786
7. Orchha . . . . .	6,033	5,187
8. Samthar . . . . .	973	908
9. Ajaigarh . . . . .	1,576	1,441
10. Charkhari . . . . .	3,650	2,709
Total . . . . .	33,517	29,208

## Vital statistics—

States.	Births.	Deaths.
1. Panna . . . . .	6,919	5,372
2. Chhatarpur . . . . .	2,175	2,935
3. Bijawar . . . . .	3,541	4,462
4. Baoni . . . . .	568	1,148
5. Sarila . . . . .	183	574
6. Datia . . . . .	4,847	7,820
7. Orchha . . . . .	3,555	8,183
8. Samthar . . . . .	590	2,413
9. Ajaigarh . . . . .	1,651	1,249
10. Charkhari . . . . .	2,010	3,582
Total . . . . .	26,039	37,739

The high death-rate was to some extent a consequence of famine and to some extent due to the outbreak of fever, which was not confined to tracts or classes affected by famine.



33. *Ajaigarh*.—The loan taken from the Gwalior State during the famine of 1896-97 has been discharged.

34. The question of the education of the Chief's grandson is pending with His Highness.

35. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces exchanged visits with the Maharaja of Ajaigarh at Bariarpur, where His Honour had come to open the Ken Canal. His Highness the Maharaja attended the opening ceremony.

36. *Bijawar*.—On the 28th February 1907, a son and heir was born to the present Chief. I regret to say that the child has since died.

37. The survey of Jagir villages has been completed. Munshi Gopinath continues to be Dewan, pending the selection of a successor by His Highness the Maharaja.

38. *Chhatarpur*.—His Highness the Maharaja visited Muttra Bindaban.

39. *Baoni*.—His Highness the Nawab of Baoni was invested with full administrative powers on the 22nd August 1906.

The title of Rai Sahib was conferred on Pandit Jagat Narain, the Kamdar of Baoni.

His Highness the Nawab paid a visit to Delhi and Ajmer during January 1907.

40. *Dhurwai and Bijna*.—Owing to the unsatisfactory state of affairs prevailing at Dhurwai and Bijna, the management of these Jagirs was taken over by the Political Agent in April 1906, and Maulvi Ikram Husain was appointed Kamdar.

It is satisfactory to note that some of the large outstanding claims of the mahajans against the Jagirdar and Hissadaris have been compounded.

41. *Tori-Fatehpur*.—The title of *Rao Bahadur* was conferred on Dewan Arjun Singh, Jagirdar of Tori-Fatehpur, as a personal distinction, *vide Gazette of India*, dated the 1st January 1907.

42. *Garauli*.—The administration of the Jagir remains in the hands of the Dowager Rani.

A daughter was born to the Jagirdar in November 1906. He has no son living.

43. *Lughasi*.—The Jagir is administered by the Agency. It has been surveyed under Mr. Scott's supervision and settled under Mr. Goudge's. The results financially are distinctly good.

44. *Beville Krit Thakur Hitkarini Sabha*.—The Sabha continued to do good work during the year. The British Indian districts of Jhansi, Jalaun, Saugor, and Damoh have failed to join in the movement.

DATED NOWGONG;

The 18th July 1907.





## Appendix III.

Final forecast of the Cotton Crop in the Bundelkhand Agency for the year 1906-07.

District.	Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.	ACREAGE.				YIELD (IN BALES OF 400 LBS. EACH.)			
			Average of preceding years.		Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or is less than (-) area in		Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3.	Average of preceding years.	
			5 years.	10 years.	Column 3.	Column 4.			5 years.	10 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bundelkhand	49,403	31,006	46,176	45,511	+ 59.33	5 years. + 6.98	10 years. + 8.55	1,764	15,247	16,013
									+ 430.38	5 years. - 38.03
										- 44.08

## Appendix IV.

Statement showing area under Kharif and Rabi from Samvat 1961 to Samvat 1963 in the States and Jagirs in the Bundelkhand Agency.  
(Area is shown in bigas.)

No.	STATES AND JAGIRS.	SAMVAT 1961 (1904-05).			SAMVAT 1962 (1905-06).			SAMVAT 1963 (1906-07).			REMARKS.
		Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	
1	Orchha	547,013	277,778	824,791	509,246	232,187	739,433	310,451	Not available	490,843	
2	Datta	194,961	454,937	649,798	172,941	261,898	424,839	77,293	49,056	126,349	
3	Santhar	94,520	118,538	213,058	61,170	9,842	61,012	382,455	254,514	636,969	
4	Pauna	383,666	257,305	640,971	378,105	233,118	611,223	197,383	100,188	297,551	
5	Charkhari	118,281	149,635	267,916	153,106	115,980	269,086	197,383	104,474	301,857	
6	Ajgarh	126,703	101,956	228,659	130,757	89,543	220,300	148,272	69,592	217,864	
7	Bajawar	90,800	48,500	139,300	64,980	34,010	98,990	198,855	51,135	250,000	
8	Baoni	31,500	33,390	64,890	25,345	78,562	103,907	208,754	86,467	315,221	
9	Chota rpur	202,599	99,621	302,220	205,138	77,155	282,293	16,498	14,875	31,373	
10	Saril	5,433	14,196	19,629	13,756	12,655	26,411	6,324	2,166	8,489	
11	Dhurwai	4,177	4,174	8,351	1,985	5,910	7,895	3,782	1,486	5,268	
12	Bijna	3,119	2,279	5,398	2,944	2,357	5,301	14,297	5,650	19,953	
13	Tori-Fatehpur	10,092	12,698	22,790	11,532	10,193	21,725	3,755	1,518	5,273	
14	Banka-Pahari	2,742	2,742	5,484	1,425	2,633	4,058	3,755	5,102	14,362	
15	Jigni	8,065	4,743	12,808	11,456	3,748	15,204	9,260	3,086	12,509	
16	Lughasi	3,974	7,210	11,184	8,687	4,075	12,763	9,423	3,732	11,044	
17	Bibat	9,068	4,254	13,320	6,029	5,202	11,231	7,312	7,040	13,163	
18	Deri	12,182	11,250	23,432	4,491	8,447	12,938	6,123	11,382	27,212	
19	Gaurihar	8,391	5,981	14,372	12,313	10,819	23,832	16,830	9,726	28,711	
20	Garnali	22,720	6,188	28,908	10,409	4,122	14,621	21,289	6,186	27,475	
21	Alipura	40,121	26,793	66,914	30,545	6,218	36,766	5,413	2,023	7,436	
22	Naigawan Rebai				4,677	3,019	7,696				



A new bungalow for His Highness, which it is estimated will cost R49,395, is under construction.

5. *Dewas State, Junior Branch.*—His Highness Raja Malhar Rao Pawar is carrying on the administration of his State with the assistance of his Minister Daulat Rao Khanwilkar.

Some changes have been effected during the year in the personnel of the State officials and Srimant Sadashiva Rao Khase Sahib Pawar has in consequence been transferred from the Palace Department to the post of Personal Assistant to the Minister.

Two important cases of long standing, one of which related to the confiscation of the village of the Hereditary Dewan and the other to the claim of one Ganpat Singh to the Dami of Akbarpur pargana, were decided during the year.

The revenue from all sources amounted to R3,32,746. The State liabilities stand at about R3,90,000, of which R3,50,000 represent loans obtained during famine years. Steps are being taken to sell promissory notes of the face value of R2,83,000, which are held by the State, and to devote the sale proceeds to the liquidation of the State liabilities. A reduction of about R5,000 has been effected in the State expenditure.

His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda and His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur visited Dewas during the year.

6. *Jaora.*—His Highness the Nawab was invested with ruling powers, on the 20th April 1906, by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I., continues to hold the appointment of Minister of the Jaora State. The State continues gradually to reclaim the land thrown out of cultivation during the last famine, and satisfactory progress appears to have been made in this direction during the year under report.

Takavi advances to the extent of R11,047 were granted and arrears of revenue to the extent of R70,400 were remitted in honour of the investiture of His Highness with ruling powers.

A sum of R22,605 was spent on public works, and of R10,535 on irrigation works.

The rainfall during the year was very satisfactory and the year has been the most prosperous of all the years succeeding the famine of 1899-1900.

The actual revenue for the year amounted to R7,10,211 and the expenditure to R6,74,636.

The total liabilities of the State at the end of the year amounted to R9,55,691.

The medical institutions of the State are continuing to do good work and efforts are being made to remedy certain defects found in the educational institutions of the State.

7. *Rattlam.*—His Highness the Raja is conducting the administration of the State assisted by his Dewan, Pandit P. Babu Rao.

The services of Mr. A. Herbert, of the Berar Police, have been obtained recently and Mr. Herbert now fills the office of Private Secretary to His Highness.

His Highness paid visits to Indore, Bhuj, and Bombay during the year.

The State spent R40,233 on public works during the year.

The gross receipts from August 1906 to March 1907 in the Khalsa area of the State were R2,58,108 and the expenditure was R2,30,797.

The State has cleared off the loan of R1,00,000 which was contracted in 1899-1900 to meet famine expenditure and is now free from liabilities.

The State Hospital and School at the capital are reported to be working satisfactorily.



Other deaths reported are those of Achal Singh, Thakur of Piplia, and Gopal Rao, Tankadar of Panth Piploda.

In both these cases the succession of the sons of the deceased, *viz.*, Pertab Singh and Dhondu Gopal, has been recognised.

13. *Judicial*.—There were eight criminal appeals, seven against the decision of the Cantonment Magistrate, Nimach, and one against that of the 2nd class Magistrate, Rajputana-Malwa Railway. Of the former three were dismissed, in three the accused persons were acquitted or released, and in one the decision of the lower court was confirmed.

The appeal against the decision of the 2nd class Magistrate was rejected.

The number of civil-appeals was five, all against the decision of the Cantonment Magistrate and Judge, Nimach. Of these two were settled by consent, one was dismissed, in one a decree was given, and one remained pending.

14. *Dakaiti*.—There were 14 cases of dakaiti reported during the year of which three were in Gwalior, one in Tonk, one in Ratlam, one in Dewas Senior Branch, one in Dewas, Junior Branch, five in Jaora and two in Sitamau.

No cases of poisoning for plunder were reported.

The Political Agent inspected 339 Moghias during his cold weather tour in the States of Gwalior, Ratlam, Jaora, Sitamau Sailana and Dewas.

15. *Education*.—The schools at Dewas, Jaora, Ratlam, Sitamau, Sailana and Piploda are all reported to have worked satisfactorily.

DATED NIMACH;

The 1st July 1907.



## PART III

### DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

(1) REPORT BY MR. H. G. WATERFIELD, INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE IN CENTRAL INDIA, ON THE WORKING OF THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY POLICE DURING THE YEAR 1906.

The total sanctioned strength, including the District Superintendent of Police, was 471 of all ranks. The actual strength was :—

Inspector, 1st grade	1
Inspectors, 2nd, „	2
Inspector, 3rd „	1
Sub-Inspector, 1st grade	1
Sub-Inspectors, 2nd „	5
Head Constable, 1st „	1
„ Constables, 2nd „	4
„ „ 3rd „	8
„ „ 4th „	18
„ „ 5th „	14
Constables 1st „	32
„ 2nd „	151
„ 3rd „	201
Mounted Constables	4
Total	448

The shortage in strength, *viz.*, 28, was an increase on the figures for 1905 and is accounted for by—

(1) deaths from plague; and

(2) resignations, chiefly on account of the rise in pay in British India Police.

2. The office of the Inspector-General of Police was held by Mr. G. H.

Changes in Establishment.

White of the Bombay Police, from 1st January to 2nd April 1906, when he handed over to Mr. H. G. Waterfield, who remained in charge for the remainder of the year.

Mr. F. H. Bigg-Wither held charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police throughout the year.

One Sub-Inspector, 1st grade, was seconded from the United Provinces with the option of accepting permanent appointment in Central India on the re-organisation; he is still in Central India on these terms.

One Sub-Inspector, 2nd grade, resigned and in his place a 2nd grade Head Constable was promoted on probation.

During the year the following men left the force :—

One Sub-Inspector resigned his appointment, two men retired on gratuity, three men were discharged as medically unfit, seven recruits were discharged as unfit characters for enrolment, six men were convicted of criminal offences, 15 men were removed for departmental offences and two deserted. Nine men died of plague and two of other diseases.

In all eighty-nine (89) men and officers resigned their appointments, as against 41 in 1905, or more than double the number. This increase is undoubtedly due to the fact that the pay of the Police in British Districts has been raised to a minimum which is 30 per cent. greater than that of Central India Agency Police, and in consequence a number of men have resigned in order to seek employment in these better paid forces.





of Police, who has under considerable difficulties gradually educated his subordinates in the proper execution of their duties and has himself taken great pains in all serious cases.

The first point to be noted here is that the ratio of property recovered to property stolen has in each division reached an almost equal average. A fact which shows that improvement has been general and is not due to an abnormal improvement in any one division.

One division has made great improvement and that is Nimach, where a capable trained officer has in a short time shown that good work can be obtained from a force which, in the previous year under an inefficient officer, had shown very bad results.

On the whole the working of the Mhow Division has been the best and reflects credit on Inspector Dracott.

3. A few officers of the Central India Agency Police were deputed to Agra for the Viceroy's visit at the request of the Director of Criminal Intelligence, Simla. They were reported to have carried out their duties satisfactorily.

The clothing of the force, with a very insufficient grant, creates great difficulty; an issue of great-coats is urgently required, but it is impossible to supply them under present conditions. This will be remedied once the re-organisation comes into force, but in the meanwhile it causes considerable hardship to the men.

(2) REPORT BY MR. H. G. WATERFIELD, ASSISTANT TO THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN THE CRIMINAL BRANCH, ON THE WORKING OF THE THAGI AND DAKAITI DEPARTMENT IN CENTRAL INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Mr. G. H. White held charge of the office of Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India in the Criminal Branch, from 1st January to 2nd April 1906, when he was relieved by Mr. H. G. Waterfield, who returned from furlough and remained in charge throughout the remainder of the year.

2. The strength of the department is distributed in Political Agencies as follows:—

Agency.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Dafadars.	Najibs.
Gwalior . . . .	1	3	2	3
Bhopal . . . .	1	2	2	2
Bundelkhand . . . .	1	1	2	2
Bhopawar . . . .	1	1	2	3
Malwa . . . .	...	1	1	1
Head-quarters (Indore) . .	3	6	5	11
Total . . . .	7	14	14	22

During the year the following casualties occurred:—

- 1 Inspector retired on pension.
- 1 Inspector was suspended pending inquiry.
- 1 Deputy Inspector was dismissed.
- 1 Deputy Inspector seconded on deputation.
- 1 Dafadar died.
- 1 Dafadar retired on gratuity.

Mr. White, during his cold weather tour in January, inspected the Moghia settlements at Jamner and Garha in the Gwalior Residency, and at Maksudangarh in the Bhopal Agency; and the Kanjar settlement at Dharampura in the Bundelkhand Agency.



This was a satisfactory decrease of 36 cases on the previous year's figure, and a still more satisfactory fact is that no member of a criminal tribe was reported to have been concerned in dakaiti during the year.

One Moghia of Korwai was convicted of murder and was hanged at Indore.

In all, 203 registered members were arrested, 114 were convicted, 26 were discharged and the cases of the remainder were pending at the end of the year.

On 1st January 1906, there were confined in jails 151 members, while at the end of the year there were 117 in confinement.

In Gwalior State 28 cases of dakaiti took place as against 21 for 1905, two of the cases being, as the Resident remarks, "really bad dakaitis". In the petty States under the Gwalior Residency two cases occurred, one in Raghogarh of cattle-lifting, and the other in Garha.

During the year 12 Police officials of the Gwalior Darbar were sent to the Central India Agency Bureau, for instruction in Finger Print Identification. All passed the final examination and the Resident remarks: "I am assured, though I have not yet received any report from the Darbar on the subject, that steps are now being taken to introduce the system generally throughout the State."

Regarding the work of the departmental staff, the Resident remarks that the extremely cordial relations between them and the State Police recorded in his last two reports continued unabated and he specially brings to notice the excellent work of Inspector Dyal Singh Gyani, Sardar Bahadur, of whom he says "he is unquestionably the best Thagi and Dakaiti officer I have ever had under me."

The Resident tried two cases of dakaiti which both resulted in conviction.

In the Indore State 18 cases of dakaiti were reported against 23 in the previous year. In no case was either a complainant or a dakait killed, but seven complainants were wounded. Of 205 dakaitis concerned 46 were arrested, 1 died before trial, 16 were convicted, and 13 were discharged, while the cases of the remainder were pending.

As already noted, four cases of thagi by poisoning occurred in the State and were detected. The poisoners, eight in number, hailed from Ratlam and Sailana and one of them belongs to the "Sappers and Miners", Poona, and was on leave. The Inspector-General, Indore State Police, remarks that the noticeable features in the State's crime returns are (a) the diminution in dakaiti, (b) the decrease in the value of property stolen in dakaitis, and (c) an entire absence of house dakaiti.

Only three cases of dakaiti were reported from the Bhopal Agency, and only two men were arrested, both being discharged. These figures appeared too good to be true and special enquiry was made as to their correctness, which was vouched for. Information received in the current year points to the probability of my doubts proving correct and to a suppression of reports by Police officers in the Bhopal State.

The Political Agent, either personally or through his departmental staff, inspected the Moghia Settlements of Pathari, Korwai, Sironj, Maksudangarh, and Khilchipur; he remarks that on the whole the Moghias are well looked after and especially commends the Maksudangarh Settlement.

The departmental staff were employed to investigate two dakaiti cases and to assist the Hoshangabad (Central Provinces) Police in a case, while they also enquired into several police cases in the petty States.

The Political Agent expresses himself satisfied with the work of his staff and especially commends the work of Deputy Inspector Tribhawan Nath.

Most of the States of the Agency have introduced the finger impression system and good work is being done.



The Moghia Settlements were very thoroughly inspected by the Political Agent and his departmental staff, and a thorough re-organisation is now under the consideration of the Political Agent.

Dakaiti cases in this Agency only numbered 10 ; of these four occurred in Jaora, two in Sitamau, and one case in each of the States of Ratlam, Dewas, Senior and Junior Branch, and Tonk. Of 82 dakaitis said to have been concerned, only 11 have been reported as arrested, and of them four have been released and the cases of seven remained under trial.

The Political Agent made a complete inspection of the Moghia Settlements in his Agency, during which 62 absconding Moghias of Rajputana were found. Finger impression slips of the Moghias of Piploda were supplied to the Central India Agency Bureau.

The Political Agent commends the work of all his departmental staff.

One case of dakaiti, which occurred on the 27th March 1906, was reported in this Agency. A bania of village Baherwa in the Jaso Jagir was looted, in his absence from home, of Rs.18,000 worth of property by a gang of dakaitis, suspected as Bundelkhandis and said to number 30.

As recorded in the notes for Bundelkhand, the case was taken up by the departmental staff of that Agency and finally 20 dakaitis were arrested, of whom 10 were transferred to various States, one was granted a conditional pardon, seven were convicted, two were released on condition of causing the arrests of the men still at large.

There are no criminal tribes in this Agency.

Work in this Department increased considerably and at the same time showed an improvement in results.

Finger Print Bureau.	
The number of slips on record on 1st January 1906 were . . . . .	7,030
The number of slips received for record from States during the year were . . . . .	3,474
The number of slips received for record from British India during the year were . . . . .	6,904
Total . . . . .	17,408
The number of slips received for search from British India and foreign States during 1906 were . . . . .	1,461
The number of slips received for search from States of Central India Agency during 1906 were . . . . .	119
Total . . . . .	1,580
Number of slips traced during the year were :—	
(a) British India . . . . .	42
(b) Central India Agency States . . . . .	16
Total . . . . .	58

The Central Bureau, Simla, was supplied with 761 copies of slips received from Central India States.

Classes for training candidates in Finger Print Work were held throughout the year with the following results :—

1. States' candidates (including four passed with credit) . . . . .	16
2. Central India Agency Police candidates (including one passed with credit). . . . .	9
3. Thagi and Dakaiti Department (including two passed with credit). . . . .	3
Total . . . . .	28

Deputy Inspector Kirpal Singh, in charge of the Bureau, has worked well and has lately received a step in promotion.

The head-quarters office staff has worked well and the conduct of the department at head-quarters and in the Agencies has on the whole been good.

General.



The following additional outlay was also incurred :—

	R
Military Works, Imperial. . . . .	11,014
Contributions . . . . .	5,554
Local Funds, etc. . . . .	43,305
Civil Department. Dāk bungalow and circuit house furniture, establishment, etc.	3,114

Total Public Works expenditure . . . 6,72,207

The following major works were completed or in progress during the year :—

Name of work.	Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure during 1906-07.	Total expenditure up to date.	REMARKS.
<i>Military.</i>	R	R	R	
Supply of water by pipes to European Infantry Lines and Hospital at Indore.	3,731	344	3,918	The well has been taken down 100 feet from ground level, but no water has been found so the work has been abandoned. A scheme is under preparation for a piped water-supply for the whole of the Indore Residency.
<i>Civil Buildings.</i>				
Providing office accommodation for the Police Department over the Treasury Office, Indore.	13,564	561	13,971	Completed.
Constructing of quarters to complete the accommodation for the present Police force, Indore.	31,430	20,734	20,734	In progress.
Constructing a bungalow for the 3rd Assistant to Agent to the Governor General, Indore.	9,478	2,850	2,850	Do.
Sub-dividing Central India Agency Jail, Indore.	13,823	5,866	5,866	Do.
Quarters for Public Works Sub-divisional Officer, Sehore.	6,599	4,213	4,213	Do.
Additions and alterations to Indore Telegraph Office.	5,848	846	5,157	Completed.
Constructing a new Jail at Sirdarpur.	27,071	336	27,014	Do.
Constructing a Sub-divisional Office at Sehore.	3,820	3,703	3,703	Do.
Converting Residency School into an office for the Executive Engineer, Indore.	4,093	1,737	5,557	Do.
Additions and alterations to old Escort Barrack at Indore.	7,080	9,197	9,197	In progress.
Constructing a new block of chaprasis' quarters for Public Works Department, Indore.	4,671	5,111	5,111	Completed.
Screen wall for burkandazes' quarters, Central India Agency Jail, Indore.	4,699	2,273	2,273	Do.
Erecting an enclosure wall for the proposed female ward, Central India Agency Jail, Indore.	3,362	3,226	3,226	Do.
Adding a pucca verandah to Executive Engineer's office, Indore.	3,133	3,240	3,240	Do.
Adding a new store yard at Indore.	4,180	450	450	In progress.
Constructing new Daly College .	...	Imperial 57,741 Contribn. 12,937 70,678	70,678	Do.





The hot weather and rainy season of 1907 were so unhealthy, that only trial levels were taken. They proved that the Sindh Canal was likely to be a promising work. It was found that the schemes for the Upper Ken and Upper Dhasan were possible, but that many difficulties in the way of physical conformation would have to be negotiated.

2. By the end of the rains I realized that the staff were decimated partly by illness, and partly by resignations. Accordingly I determined to concentrate the energies of Mr. Scott, and whatever men he could collect, on the Sindh Canal project. It is an important scheme, and comprises a survey of 1,500 square miles. The main Canal is 82 miles long, and over 2,000 miles of levels will have to be run, before sufficient data are collected for the completion of the estimate. During the progress of the operations, I have been in continual touch with Mr. Scott. He has worked energetically and hopes to finish the surveys by the end of April.

3. Were it not that it was absolutely necessary to be prepared for a monsoon failure in 1906, I would not have sent out surveyors in the hot months. Levels at that season of the year are not very reliable, it is difficult to supervise the work, and the men are likely to suffer in health and spirits.

All the surveyors I obtained from the Rajputana protective establishment resigned, although I had given them extra pay. It is believed that they obtained work in other provinces, where they had less fear of the climate.

4. During the monsoon I made the following tour :—

Jhansi	.	.	.	.	.	.	15th to 24th July.
Bhopal	.	.	.	.	.	.	25th to 27th "
Indore	.	.	.	.	.	.	28th July to 4th August.
Nagpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	5th to 8th "
Sutna	.	.	.	.	.	.	9th to 11th "
Nowgong	.	.	.	.	.	.	12th to 16th "
Simla	.	.	.	.	.	.	17th to 23rd "

5. At Jhansi I examined the work of the Sindh Canal surveys, and visited the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Engineer's Office with the object of perusing the Sindh River gauges.

The Ramsagar tank at Datia was also inspected. A splendid sheet of water had been conserved, although the Darbar had carried out little more than one-third of the scheme I had proposed. The people were very much pleased, as the lake had been dry for forty years.

6. At Bhopal I had an interview with Her Highness the Begam and her officers. A tour for the ensuing cold weather was sketched out, and some surveys were examined.

7. At Indore Major Daly invited me to attend a meeting of Political Officers. I explained what information I had already gathered regarding necessary protective measures in Central India.

The prospects of large irrigation works were discussed. Some time was spent in pointing out the value of petty works, that could be carried out not only by the Darbars, but also by the cultivators themselves, provided they received proper encouragement. I also examined some schemes of Mr. Cowley, the State Engineer of Indore, and inspected some tanks that required improvement.

8. I was very glad that I went to Nagpur. Mr. Harriott was extremely kind in giving me the benefit of his experience of protective works in the Central Provinces. He showed me most of his projects and reports, and we spent many hours discussing questions, which were common to Central India and the Central Provinces. I also had the advantage of meeting Mr. Craddock, who had enjoyed long experience of the country and was deeply interested in protective schemes.

9. Major Cubitt received me at Sutna, and I had some conversation with Mr. Weatherdon, the Rewa State Engineer, and I spent my time there in explaining to him the possibilities of developing protective works. This officer was however new to the State.

10. Mr. Scott met me by appointment at Nowgong, and I examined his trial levels for the proposed Chhatarpur and Ajai garh Canals. The country is



miles to examine the proposed Mohini Reservoir on the Sindh River (*vide* attached Map).

It so happened that the same site had been previously selected by Saiyid Jaffer Husain, Irrigation Engineer of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, for the purpose of feeding a canal in the Gwalior country. Mr. Preston thought well of this abandoned scheme, and proposed to reopen the question.

Independently Mr. Scott had surveyed the reservoir this cold weather and expected it would yield 2,000 million cubic feet for the Datia Canal, Mr. Preston was of opinion that he could feed the Gwalior Canal on the left bank, and still pass on the above amount for the Datia Canal on the right bank.

This seemed a good solution of the question, as the Datia Canal will also command a considerable area of the Gwalior country. If the latter is sanctioned, only the Doni Reservoir would be built in the first instance. Then, as the irrigation developed, the question of extra storage higher up the river would force itself to the front, just as the Dukwa Weir estimate was submitted in 1903 for the purpose of supplementing the *Beṭwa Canal supply at Paricha*.

Negotiations could then be opened with His Highness Maharaja Scindia with the view of obtaining the requisite volume from Mohini Reservoir.

18. Later on in March, I attended a meeting of Political Officers at Indore. Major Daly had arranged a discussion on the subject of financing irrigation schemes in Native States. Some interesting points were raised and opinions were recorded which will be of value in submitting the projects.

19. For the coming year 1907-08, I have sketched out the following programme:—

During the hot weather, I hope to complete the report, estimate, and drawings of the Sindh River and Parbatti River Canals. Independent of this task, there will be details of minor schemes to settle with State Engineers.

In the cold weather of 1907-08, I propose to determine the alignments of the Chhatarpur and Ajaigarh Canals, and dispose of the difficulties which were encountered by the Surveyors.

I also hope to line out a Canal from the Bairma river to irrigate parts of Panna, Ajaigarh and Bijawar. The possibility of this being a useful project has been brought to my notice by Mr. Goudge, Settlement Officer, and Mr. Scott, Survey Officer.

When this has been accomplished, there will possibly be time to march into the Rewa Agency, and examine the potential importance of the Tons and other rivers.

20. In the next Report, it is intended to add a map of Central India which will indicate the localities of the different projects that have been taken up.

The attached map is intended to exhibit the approved line of the Datia Canal, and the possible lines of the Bairma, Chhatarpur, and Ajaigarh Canals.

#### (5) REPORT BY MR. J. H. COX, I.C.S., EXCISE COMMISSIONER IN CENTRAL INDIA, ON EXCISE ADMINISTRATION IN CENTRAL INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1906-07.

I have the honour to submit the following summary of the progress made by the States in Central India, during the year 1906-07, in the improvement of their systems of excise administration.

2. The majority of the States had, during the previous year, been supplied by Mr. Todhunter with memoranda containing suggestions for the improvement of their excise systems. It would however have been premature to endeavour to induce them to give effect to those suggestions until they had received the approval of the Government of India, which was communicated to the Agent to the Governor General in December 1906, and the actual progress made during the year was therefore inconsiderable.



opium the control of the crop presents several difficulties of detail which it may take some time to surmount. The Indore Darbar is considering proposals and drafts of rules for regulating the control of the hemp crop, and as soon as it is in a position to carry the necessary measures into effect it is believed that there will be no difficulty in securing the adoption throughout Malwa of a system of taxation of hemp drugs similar to that proposed for Bundelkhand and Baghelkand.

8. The rulers and authorities of several States have consulted the Excise Commissioner with a view to the improvement of methods of distillation and the introduction of a contract distillery system : and in some cases it has been necessary to dissuade them from the premature adoption of systems too advanced for the present condition of the territories under their control. The Indore Darbar has agreed to the adoption of a contract distillery system in the areas surrounding Mhow and Indore, and contemplates the gradual extension of the system to other areas of the State. The Raja of Jhabua has, as a step towards the introduction of the contract distillery system, recently introduced a system involving supply from a central distillery and the levy of a quantitative duty. The Alirajpur and Dhar Darbars are anxious to adopt a similar system as soon as their present contracts expire (though that, in the case of the latter State, will unfortunately not be until 1912). The Bhopal Darbar, with the same end in view, is ascertaining and locating its consumption by means of a system of supply from a contract distillery, coupled with a nominal registration fee on issues. Rewa is unfortunately hampered by a contract which does not expire until April 1909, but seems not unlikely to apply the contract distillery system to its more advanced areas as soon as its engagements permit of its doing so. The States in the Malwa Agency are hampered by similar contracts, but are considering whether, on their expiry, it would be possible for them to co-operate with one another in the adoption of a system involving the levy of quantitative taxation.

9. No changes of system were effected during the year under report. Arrangements have however been practically concluded, since the close of the  
British Areas. year, for the introduction of the contract distillery system in the Mhow Cantonment and the Indore Residency Bazar, and similar arrangements for the cantonment and civil lines of Nowgong are in progress. At Nimach nothing can be done until the current contract expires in 1909. At Agar, Goona and Sehore no changes of a radical character are at present in contemplation, as it is proposed to await and co-operate with the measures taken by the Gwalior and Bhopal Darbars.

10. The allowance of leaf and dust has been discontinued under the orders of the Government of India.  
The Opium Scales. Arrangements have been made for the introduction, with effect from 1st October 1907, of the system of wiring and sealing the chests for despatch to Bombay, and in order to render this precaution effectual the trade has been warned that, with effect from the date mentioned, consignments will be accepted only in chests of sufficiently stout construction to secure their arriving at Bombay unbroken. The other measures approved in the orders of the Government of India on Mr. Todhunter's Report are forming the subject of separate correspondence with the Government of India and the Government of Bombay.

11. I assumed charge of the office of Excise Commissioner on 5th November 1906. The work done during the remaining months of the year included the supply to those States to which they had not been furnished by Mr. Todhunter of memoranda containing suggestions for the improvement of their excise systems, the preparation of detailed drafts giving effect to arrangements contemplated by the Gwalior and Indore Darbars, the inception of certain negotiations preliminary to the introduction of the contract distillery system at Mhow, Indore, and Nowgong, and tours undertaken with the object of discussing excise questions with the Excise Commissioners of adjoining provinces, with Political Agents and with the rulers of Native States, of inspecting the opium scales under the control of the Malwa Agency, and of collecting further information regarding the course of the export trade.



6. The following is a comparative statement of articles sent out for delivery by Post Offices in the Central India portion of this circle and of money orders issued and paid :—

	Letter mail articles.	Parcel mail articles.	Number of money orders issued.	Amount of money orders issued.	Number of money orders paid.	Amount of money orders paid.
				R		R
1905-06	5,545,184	56,731	162,564	36,00,142	48,362	15,80,829
1906-07	5,672,204	58,999	168,700	38,59,353	48,799	13,12,192
Difference	+127,020	+2,268	+6,136	+2,59,211	+437	-2,68,637

The percentage of increase and decrease was as follows :—

Letter Mail articles	2.2	increase.
Parcel Mail articles	4	per cent newly increase.
Number of money orders issued	3.75	increase.
Amount of money orders issued	7.2	increase.
Number of money orders paid	.09	increase.
Amount of money orders paid	2.4	decrease.

7. *Insured and Value Payable articles and ordinary parcels posted.*—The following table gives the figures for the year under reference compared with those of the preceding year :—

	Insured articles.	Value of insured articles.	Value payable articles.	Amount specified for recovery.	Ordinary parcels registered.	Ordinary parcels unregistered.
		R		R		
1905-06	4,243	8,85,257	8,053	2,37,645	13,038	2,586
1906-07	5,677	18,96,790	6,445	1,60,472	13,257	2,512
Difference	+1,434	+10,11,533	-1,608	-77,173	+219	-74

The increases and decreases are as follows :—

Insured articles	33	increase
Value of insured articles	1.14	increase.
Value payable articles	24.9	decrease.
Amount specified for recovery	48.09	decrease.
Ordinary parcels registered	1.6	increase.
Ordinary parcels unregistered	2.9	increase.

8. *Highway Robberies.*—There was only one case of highway robbery of mails in the Central India portion of this circle during the year under review.

9. *Salt.*—The number of offices authorised to receive indents from traders for the purchase of salt from the Government Salt Depot at Sambhar and Pachbhudara is the same as it was in the preceding year. No Post Office in Central India received indents for salt.

10. *Quinine.*—The sale of quinine at Post Offices in the Central India Agency during the year under review and for the preceding year is noted below :—

1905-06	13,449	Seven grain powder.
1906-07	20,865	Do.

The powders sold during the year under review represent 20½ lbs. of the drug valued at R332-6-7, as against 13½ lbs. of the drug valued at R200-6-6 in the previous year. The sales by village postmen numbered 803 powders as against 142 powders in the preceding year.





of prisoners remaining in the Jail at the end of the year was 232. The daily average number of prisoners was 253, and the average cost per prisoner was R87-0-6 a year. The system of purchasing large quantities of grain in the cheap season and storing in the Jail was followed this year in order to save expense.

The usual annual repairs to the buildings were executed by the Public Works Department. The buildings are all in good order. The new female ward is nearing completion.

The prisoners have been employed in weaving durries, in polishing stone, in grinding corn, in pounding aloe fibre, and in extra-mural labour in connection with the garden. A vegetable garden has been made outside the Jail wall and has proved very successful.

The outturn of articles manufactured in the Jail was R2,562; the charges incurred in connection with the manufacture were R1,948, showing nett profits of R614.

The system of marks for good conduct was introduced and is working well.

The general health of prisoners has been good. The total number treated in the Jail Hospital as in-door patients was 397, of whom 3 died. The daily average of sick was 6.56.

The conduct of the Jail officials has been satisfactory.

NOTE.—For information as to Jails in Native States see the Annual Report of the Administrative Medical Officer for 1906.



## APPENDIX No. I.—Judicial Returns.

(a) Comparative Statement showing the number, value, duration, and cost of suits instituted in the British Courts in the Central India Agency during the years 1905-06 and 1906-07.

YEAR.	NUMBER.		Value.	DURATION.		COST.		SUITS ENDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.	
	Regular cases.	Small Cause Court cases.		Regular cases.	Small Cause Court cases.	Regular cases.	Small Cause Court cases.	Regular cases.	Small Cause Court cases.
			R	Days.	Days.	R	R		
1905-06 . . .	362	1,090	1,80,375	43	24	14-18-8	6-2-8	118	...
1906-07 . . .	278	1,168	1,88,905	85-14	25	24- 6-8	5-4-11	41	124

(b) Comparative Statement showing the number, and the amount of the decrees executed by the British Courts in Central India during the years 1905-06 and 1906-07, together with the time required and the cost incurred in connection therewith.

YEAR.	Number.	Value.	Duration.	Average cost.	REMARKS.
		R	Days.		
1905-06 . . . . .	988	1,35,794	10.5	14½ annas	
1906-07 . . . . .	1,102	1,43,776	24.5	15½ „	

(c) Statement showing the number of Civil Appeals and Revision Cases instituted, disposed of, and pending in the British Courts in Central India during the year 1906-07.

NAME OF THE COURT.	Cases instituted.	Cases disposed of, inclusive of those of the previous year.	Cases pending at the end of the year.
The Court of the Agent to the Governor-General . . . . .	45	77	15
The Court of the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General . . .	9		
The Court of the Political Agents exercising appellate jurisdiction . . . . .	19		

(d) Comparative Statement showing the number of Criminal Cases instituted, and the number of the accused dealt with in the British Courts in Central India during the years 1905-06 and 1906-07.

YEAR.	Regular cases.	Cases under the Cantonment Code.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Persons otherwise dealt with.	Cases pending at the end of the year.	Persons pending trial at the end of the year.
1905-06 . . .	1,076	1,195	...	...	...	...	...
1906-07 . . .	1,290	1,863	3,042	944	16	31	46



## APPENDIX No. II.

Statistics relating to rainfall recorded in the Central India Agency during the year 1906-07.

Agency or Residency.	Station.	Rainfall during the year 1905-06.	Rainfall during the year 1906-07.	Average rainfall during the last 10 years.
1. GWALIOR RESIDENCY	Gwalior Residency.	10.54	30.05	30.77
	Gird Gwalior	12.74	37.41	27.40
	Bhind	8.56	30.34	25.70
	Bhander	10.09	45.47	28.55
	Sabalgarh	7.84	25.16	25.18
	Sheepur	5.29	21.16	26.09
	Sipri	18.90	32.80	29.87
	Isagarh	21.33	47.63	31.96
	Bajrangarh	20.37	41.29	29.79
	Bhilsa	30.43	35.86	32.87
	Basoda	28.13	32.07	34.18
2. INDORE RESIDENCY	Indore	27.13	40.58	24.10
	Nimar	24.85	39.35	21.04
	Nimawar	43.15	41.93	29.91
	Rampura-Bhanpura	16.63	30.03	24.13
	Mahidpur	23.26	43.29	22.89
				Average for 5 years.
3. BAGHELKHAND AGENCY	Rewa	55.34	46.79	42.48
	Teonthar	41.62	41.89	41.16
	Bardi	47.45	45.25	40.78
	Ramnagar	38.33	59.39	47.59
	Sohagpur	40.93	41.46	44.28
	Umaria	38.31	49.00	45.39
	Sutna	29.59	51.53	40.72
	Nagod	20.48	61.06	38.86
	Maihar	32.39	49.98	39.43
4. BHOPAL AGENCY	Sehore	34.40	61.56	34.64
	Bhopal	38.59	38.60	34.64
	Ashta	30.84	43.93	32.28
	Narsinghgarh	39.71	60.24	48.24
	Biaora	23.55	45.33	36.10
	Khilchipur	18.68	31.76	28.78
	Sironj	28.17	32.67	36.55
	Korwai	27.58	49.51	39.27
	Maksudangarh	20.59	48.65	36.78
5. BHOPAL AGENCY	Rajgarh	21.30	36.71	18.08
5. BHOPAL AGENCY	Manpur (British)	40.52	50.73	} Figures not available.
	Sirdarpur	22.70	33.70	
6. BUNDELKHAND AGENCY	Nowgong	16.09	48.10	41.71
	Tikamgarh	15.61	53.10	34.44
	Datia	12.13	41.09	35.96
	Samthar	9.03	46.87	30.80
	Panna	24.23	68.95	50.79
	Charkhari	15.72	52.94	36.43
	Chhatarpur	13.44	65.11	44.12
	Ajaigarh	18.07	62.31	45.10
	Bijawar	14.95	57.39	38.96
	Baoni	9.94	40.93	29.50
	Sarila	19.68	48.14	} Figures not available.
	Dhurwai	4.58	43.50	
	Alipura	10.99	47.21	
	Jigni	11.75	43.68	
	Lughasi	14.28	47.97	
7. MALWA AGENCY	Jaora	19.54	37.41	} Figures not available.
	Ratlam	26.74	34.76	
	Sitamau	16.85	31.56	
	Sailana	21.21	37.19	



## APPENDIX No. III.

*Personnel of the Central India Agency during the year 1906-07.*

Appointment.	Name of Incumbent.	PERIOD OF TENURE.	
		From	To
I.—POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.			
	Major H. Daly, C.S.I., C.I.E.	1st April 1906 and 28th Oct. 1906.	15th Sept. 1906 31st Mar. 1907.
Agent to the Governor-General.	Mr. H. V. Cobb, I.C.S., (in addition to his own duties as Resident at Gwalior, during Major Daly's absence on privilege leave).	16th Sept. 1906	27th Oct. 1906.
Commissioner of Excise in Central India.	Mr. J. H. Cox, I.C.S.	5th Nov. 1906	31st Mar. 1907.
1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General.	Mr. L. W. Reynolds, I.C.S.	Throughout the year.	
2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General.	Mr. P. B. Warburton, I.C.S.	Ditto.	
3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General.	Lieutenant C.F. McKenzie, I.A.	7th Mar. 1907	31st Mar. 1907.
Extra Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General.	Rai Sahib Pandit Nand Lal	Throughout the year.	
Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General.	Lala Piyare Lal	Ditto.	
Resident at Gwalior	Mr. H. V. Cobb, I.C.S.	1st April 1906	9th Mar. 1907.
	Major H. L. Showers, C.I.E., I.A.	10th Mar. 1907	31st Mar. 1907.
	Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, I.C.S.	1st April 1906 and 21st July 1906.	8th June 1906 31st Mar. 1907.
Resident at Indore	Major P. T. Spence, I.A., (in addition to his own duties as Political Agent in Malwa, during Mr. Bosanquet's absence on privilege leave).	9th June 1906	20th July 1906.
Political Agent in Baghelkhand.	Major W. M. Cnibitt, I.A.	Throughout the year.	
Political Agent in Bhopal	Major S. F. Bayley, I.A.	Ditto.	
Political Agent in Bhopawar.	Major F. G. Beville, I.A.	Ditto.	
Political Agent in Bundelkhand.	Mr. W. E. Jardine, I.C.S.	1st April 1906 and 6th Oct. 1906.	24th Aug. 1906 31st Mar. 1907.
Assistant to Political Agent in Bundelkhand (temporary).	Captain S. H. Jacob, I.A., (officiated also as Political Agent during Mr. Jardine's absence on privilege leave).	1st April 1906	5th Oct. 1906.
Political Agent in Malwa.	Major P. T. Spence, I.A.	Throughout the year.	
Superintendent of Gazetteer, Central India.	Captain C. E. Luard, I.A.	Ditto.	
II.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.			
Administrative Medical Officer in Central India and Residency Surgeon, Indore.	Major J. R. Roberts, M.B., I.M.S.	Throughout the year.	





*Personnel of the Central India Agency during the year 1906-07—concl'd.*

Appointment.	Name of Incumbent.	PERIOD OF TENURE.	
		From	To
<b>V.—CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES—<i>cont'd.</i></b>			
Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow.	Lieutenant C. T. Shaw, I.A.	22nd May 1906	17th July 1906.
	Captain R. W. Burton, I.A.	18th July 1906	27th Nov. 1906.
	Captain V. de. V. Hunt, I.A.	3rd Dec. 1906	31st Mar. 1907.
	Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Nedham, I.A.	1st April 1906	28th April 1906.
Cantonment Magistrate, Nimach.	Lieutenant C. F. Knaggs, I.A.	29th April 1906	21st May 1906.
	Captain J. W. Harley Lyon, I.A.	22nd May 1906	31st Mar. 1907.
Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.	Captain C. J. Cumberlege, I.A.	1st April 1906	29th Nov. 1906.
	Captain R. W. Burton, I.A.	30th Nov. 1906	31st Mar. 1907.
<b>VI.—EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.</b>			
Principal, Daly College	Mr. J. H. Smith	1st April 1906	6th July 1906.
Assistant Master, Daly College.	Mr. Percy Hide	12th July 1906	31st Mar. 1907.
	Mr. F. D. H. Joy	29th Oct. 1906	31st Mar. 1907.
Ditto	Mr. V. A. S. Stow	11th Feb. 1907	31st Mar. 1907.



